Two Parts
12 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV...NO. 13,532. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1895.—12 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## A MESSAGE NOT PROBABLE

### Nothing from the President on the Currency Is Expected.

### HIS VIEWS ALREADY WELL KNOWN

**Growth of the Sentiment in Favor of Retiring the Greenbacks—No Call for a Caucus Issued Yet.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A great deal of talk that has appeared to be entirely gratuitous has been indulged in here during the week about a message that the President has been supposed to be preparing to send to the Congress on the currency question. What sounds like an official denial, which hardly was needed, comes from the White House, with the explanation, by a visitor who talked with Mr. Cleveland about the report, that the President could have nothing to add to what he said in his annual message about the importance of legislation to relieve the Treasury and the country from the imperfections of the existing financial system.

In Washington there is a dispostion to attribute the reports about what the President does and does not intend to do, and what Congress ought to do, to one man, a man who sometimes is indiscreetly talkative and ineffectively anxious and active. It is perfectly evident now that no mere personal anxiety will pass the currency bill said to be the production of Mr. Carlisle. The first bill was just beginning to be generally understood when the Secretary surprised members of both houses, beginners, some of them, in the study of financial legislation, by indicating that he had not matured fully his own plans. If the Secretary of the Treasury was thus uncertain about the details of a scheme that was to change greatly the banking laws, men of less experience and knowledge were encouraged to doubt and to question.

Dull as the speechmaking has been in some respects, the debate in the House unquestionably has had a good effect. While it still is doubted whether a third of the members are prepared to accept everything offered in what was described as the Secretary's plan, there is just a chance that it may pass the House when it comes to be voted upon. More important than that, however, is the palpable growth of the opinion that the greenbacks should be retired, and that a funding plan, even with an issue of bonds in place of the retired greenbacks, should be provided to enable the Government to go out of the banking business once and for all. With that opinion has come a more conservative feeling about the national banks, indicating a relaxation of the hostility to them; a feeling that may be attributed, in a measure, to the hope in some sections that the State banks yet may be allowed to issue circulation under safe provisions of law.

While there are suggestions about an early caucus of the House Democrats, a call has not been circulated, and some of the older heads in the House, aware of the division of the Democrats on the currency question, are doubtful about the usefulness of a caucus. Such a gathering might afford an opportunity behind closed doors for free discussion of the party differences. That it would be productive of an agreement to support any bill that has yet appeared is doubted generally.

The debate in the House to-day was carried on by Messrs. Black, (Dem., Ga.,) McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) and Beckner, (Dem., Ky.,) in advocacy of the bill, and Haugen, (Rep., Wis.,) and Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) in opposition.

### COMMENT IN WALL STREET.

**A Table That Shows that Greenbacks Are an Expensive Luxury.**

Washington advices that Treasury officials are concerned over the prospect of another issue of Government bonds excited comment in the financial district yesterday, but no surprise. What the Treasury Department fears was foreseen by bankers when the syndicate bought the last issue. They then assumed that another issue would be necessary by February, and it is assumed now that, unless Congress shall reform the currency in a way to rid the Treasury of laws that menace Government gold, still another bond issue will be necessary, and others, until the only effective remedy shall be applied, taking the Government out of the banking business.

Bankers do not express apprehension that a new issue would fail. They share the Treasury opinion that difficulty would be found in placing new bonds on an interest basis as advantageous to the Government as that on which the last sale was made. While it would be agreeable to keep the Government credit at its height, making its issues sought at a low rate of interest, bankers think that the fluctuation between 2.87 and 3 per cent. in itself unimportant. It might be serious, in their view, if large issues were contemplated, and the rate for Government issues were established by investment custom at 3 per cent.

They think that Congress ought to protect the Government from such a rating while there is yet time. Difficulty might be met even in a refunding scheme, if 3 per cent. were recognized by investors as a gauge of Government credit, although such a scheme, carrying with it the obliteration of the greenback, naturally would produce new and buoyant conditions.

Suggestions from Wall Street are received with such poor grace by Congress just now that the disposition down town is to let the bankers work out the problem unaided. The subject is regarded as too important, however, to be left to itself, and on very little encouragement expert opinion will be at the service of the lawmakers.

One banker thinks of preparing a table showing the cost of maintaining the so-called free currency circulation. He thinks he can present on a single sheet of print a few figures worth a volume of argument. The $100,000,000 borrowed in 1894 must pay $3,000,000 per year for ten years, or $30,000,000. Interest averaging 3½ per cent. has been running since 1878 on nearly $100,000,000 bonds, issued to protect the gold reserve. This issue was in 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds, mainly fours. Allowing for the conversion of some of the four and a halfs into twos three years ago, and for the redemption of others, he estimates that the interest charges will average 3½ per cent. for thirty years, or, until the maturity of the fours in 1907. This charge in interest will amount, on his calculations, to $105,000,000.

In interest alone the Government has thus assumed obligations of $135,000,000 to carry $346,000,000 of greenbacks. It must pay 39 per cent. of that issue in gold to keep it afloat. This leaves out of account the cost of printing and handling the issue at Washington, at an estimated cost of not less than one-half of 1 per cent. per year.

The banker who has the table in preparation is confident that it will easily demonstrate that the Government has circulated the greenbacks at a cost of one-half their face in actual money, without carrying his computations further than is above indicated. If they should be carried as far as possible, he says that it as easily might be proved that the greenback has cost much more than the face of aggregate issue, and that it has been the most expensive luxury in which the Government has ever indulged.

Bankers had no occasion to withdraw gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Europe, but demands were made for Canada. Withdrawals on that account reached $300,000, reducing the gold reserve to $83,494,032.

**To Coin $22,000,000 Gold Bullion.**

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 3.—Director of Mints Preston to-day instructed Superintendent Townsend of the Philadelphia Mint to begin the coinage of $22,000,000 of gold bullion now stored in the mint which is a part of the gold reserve. The gold will be coined into eagles and half eagles, and the work will consume a month.

The Director says there is enough silver bullion in the mint to keep the forces busy for five years if it should be coined. The disposition of the metal, however, is subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and no statement has been issued regarding it.

**Decrease in Circulation.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Treasury statement of circulation issued to-day shows a decrease during the month of December of $10,657,829, making the amount of money in circulation $1,626,568,622, or $23.52 per capita, based on 69,134,000 of population.

## SHOT BY HIS INTENDED VICTIM

### A Bold Highwayman Killed in the Adirondacks by One of the Two Men He Was Trying to Rob.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Abraham Petell, a young man who bore a bad reputation, and who had made Malone his home for the last two years, was shot and killed near Pierce Field Falls, in the Adirondacks, on Monday.

Two men were returning from a lumber camp, and stopped for the night at the house where Petell was staying. The men showed considerable money, and Petell became quite friendly with them and proposed that they go with him to a dance at a house some distance away. The invitation was accepted, and the three started off. While passing through a piece of woods, Petrel drew a knife and demanded that his companions hand him over their money. One of the men gave him all he had, but the other quickly drew a revolver and shot Petell before he could use his knife. Petell was badly wounded, and died ten hours after the shooting. No arrests have been made.

Petell was arrested at Malone in June last on suspicion of having murdered James McGee, but no evidence could be procured against him, and he was discharged.

## WILL FIGHT THE INCOME TAX

### *QUAY LEADS OFF IN A REPUBLICAN SCHEME IN THE SENATE.*

**Prospect of a Long Struggle over the Urgent Deficiency Bill — Many Speeches Already Threatened.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—An insight into the plan to be followed in the Senate by the opponents of the income tax was furnished to-day by Mr. Quay, who gave notice of a proposed amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill, which strikes from the bill all references to the income-tax provision and substitutes for it a new woolen schedule constructed along the lines of the woolen schedule in the McKinley law. This amendment is expected to be the text for many speeches directed against the clause in the Urgent Deficiency bill calling for sufficient funds to enforce the income tax provision.

Mr. Quay has an understanding with Mr. Lodge and other Republicans, and it is said that as many as fifteen Republican speeches are already either prepared or in course of preparation to be delivered against the income tax. When the Tariff bill was before the Senate the Republicans refrained from fully discussing the income tax, some of them taking the ground that they would best advance the interests of their party by permitting the Democrats to have their way with this plan of collecting revenue. Now that the responsibility for its enactment rests upon the Democrats, the Republicans feel that they are at liberty to take up the subject when it is brought before the Senate in the Urgent Deficiency bill, and to debate it upon its merits.

Mr. Hill is expected to aid them, and some other Democrats also may feel like trying to withhold the appropriation without which the provision necessarily would become a dead letter.

The prospect is that the Urgent Deficiency bill will be held in the Senate longer this session than ever before, and Mr. Cockrell, the Chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee, is somewhat uneasy over the outlook. It is believed that those Senators who hope to wipe out the sugar differentials will try to attach a rider to the bill repealing these differentials. Should this attempt be made, the country might be treated to another tariff fight in the Senate, in which the lines would be differently drawn from those of the last contest.

A number of the Democratic members of the Senate Appropriation and Finance Committees at a conference this afternoon decided that they would endeavor to put upon the Urgent Deficiency bill a rider in the shape of a repeal of the free-alcohol clause of the new tariff act. It is understood that the committee has been urged to effect the repeal of this law if possible, and energetic efforts in that direction are being made.

**McBride Declares War.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Secretary McBride of the mine workers has issued an address denouncing Sovereign, Hayes, and other officers of the Knights of Labor for their treatment of the miners at the meeting of the General Assembly in New-Orleans. He announces that a meeting will soon be held to reorganize N. T. A. 135.

**The Dale Given to Maryland.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—By direction of Secretary Herbert, the authorities of the Washington Navy Yard to-day delivered the old receiving ship Dale to Commander Emerson of the Maryland Naval Militia, who was delegated by Gov. Brown to accept the vessel. A tug proceeded to tow the vessel to her permanent quarters at Baltimore.

**Mr. Croker Ill with a Cold.**

Richard Croker has been confined to his house for a few days with a bad cold.

## TRUNKS FILLED WITH THEM

### Petitions for Office for Gov. Morton's Consideration.

### SPEAKER FISH'S TRIALS JUST BEGUN

**The Democratic Minority of the Assembly to Have Small Representation on the Committees.**

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Several trunks in the Executive Mansion are filled with applications and petitions from candidates for a number of offices, either now or hereafter at the disposal of the Governor. Some of the petitions and nearly all the applications Gov. Morton has scanned at his leisure, and in addition thereto he has listened to the personal appeals of interested friends of the candidates.

At the present time the pressure upon the Governor for positions that are at his immediate disposal is severe enough to drive to something desperate a man not inured to public office. These offices embrace the Superintendency of Public Buildings, three Civil Service Commissioners, and three State Assessors.

The present Superintendent of Public Buildings is Michael Delehanty of Albany, the father-in-law of Senator Edward Murphy, Jr. Under the law, the appointment is made by the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the House. But the unwritten law is that the Governor's choice shall be the choice of the board. He holds office for two years and has a salary of $3,500. He appoints all the orderlies, elevator men, and the help generally in the public buildings belonging to the State in this city, and purchases all the supplies required. In the hands of a judicious and thrifty person, the billet is worth $10,000 a year.

Thus far, the candidates named are: Ex-Mayor Thomas Wheeler of Utica, who is supported by Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Barnet H. Davis of Palmyra, former member of Assembly from Wayne County, who is backed by Lieut. Gov. Saxton; Frederick Easton of Albany, the son of the late Gen. Charles P. Easton, a great Stalwart in his day, and the friend of Roscoe Conkling, Chester A. Arthur, and A. B. Cornell. Mr. Easton is groomed by State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., of Albany.

A new candidate appeared to-day in the person of John F. Parkhurst of Bath, a delegate to the late Constitutional Convention, as leader of the Steuben County bar, and a member of the Republican State Committee. His claims were presented by Senator John Raines of Candaigua, Ontario County.

A delegation, consisting of Speaker Hamilton Fish, Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, and James W. Husted of Peekskill, who captured the entire Assembly by declining the honor tendered him of choosing a seat before the drawing took place—an unprecedented compliment in the Assembly to a new member—waited upon Gov. Morton this morning to present the claims of Stanley Southard of Hudson as Civil Service Commissioner. Southard is a nephew of the late Gen. Husted, and a nephew by marriage of David H. Moffat, the railway magnate of Denver. Gov. Morton promised to give the application very careful diplomatic consideration. The Civil Service Commissioners hold their places subject to the pleasure of the Governor. The salary is $2,000 a year, with necessary traveling expenses.

As the distinguished party was leaving the Executive Chamber, Gov. Morton said: "Well, Mr. Speaker, your trials and tribulations are just beginning."

"Oh, no, Governor," said the Speaker. "They ended when my canvass closed, the night of the caucus."

"But, then, you have your committees yet to frame," observed the Governor, with a merry twinkle in his eye. "You have thirty-six committee Chairmen to appoint and seventy-two Republican members, each one after a Chairmanship, to please. Perhaps your trials have not begun!" he added, quizzically.

Speaker Fish had nothing to say about his committees. Before leaving for New-York this afternoon he informed the correspondent of The New-York Times that the Democratic members would be placed according to their numerical representation, and that he would rely to a great extent upon the judgment of the Democratic leader, Mr. Foley of New-York, upon the assignment of Democrats to committee places.

As the Republicans have in the house five members nearly to one Democrat, or 105 Republicans to 23 Democrats, this plan would indicate that on all the big committees of eleven members, such as Ways and Means, Judiciary, Railroads, Cities, General Laws, Taxation, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Commerce, Navigation and Insurance, Excise, and Banks, the Democrats will not be represented by more than two members, leaving the others to the Republicans.

There are three candidates for leader of the majority on the floor—Messrs. Malby of St. Lawrence, Ainsworth of Oswego, and Nixon of Chautauqua. The latter has always been a close political and personal friend of Mr. Fish. He was the first Republican candidate for Speaker who retired in favor of the Putnam County leader. He was treated badly, as was Mr. Fish, last year in the make-up of the committees by Speaker Malby. But all indications point to the selection of Mr. Ainsworth, who is readily conceded to be the ablest man of the majority on the floor. It is safe to assume that Mr. Fish will not readily forget or forgive the slight of last year, when Mr. Malby passed over his years of experience and selected Mr. Ainsworth as the leader.

**Statutory Revision Report.**

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The report of the Commissioners of Statutory Revision, whose resignations have been filed with Gov. Morton, has been submitted to the Legislature. It presents a separate revision of the laws touching on religious corporations, membership corporations, domestic commerce corporations, benevolent orders, and the State finance law. Included in the report is a table of statutes amended and repealed and of reverse tables of corresponding sections continued to the close of the session of 1894.

The commission has also submitted a report of colonial laws, which are to be reprinted.

**Cadet Appointments.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following cadet appointments at West Point were announced to-day: Southey R. White, Whiton, Md.; E. B. Pennington, alternate, Kennedyville, Md.; Sebastian H. McDowell and Robert E. Fennell, alternates, Cynthiana, Ky.; Louis A. Lattermer and Given Gordon, alternates, Middletown, Ohio; Harry G. Seltzer, Hamburg, Penn., and Charles Amey, alternate, Allentown, Penn.

## TWO BISHOPS SNUB M'GLYNN

### McQuaid of Rochester, and McDonnell of Brooklyn Hurriedly Left a Ceremony He Attended.

It has just come to public notice that the celebration of the consecration of St. Stephen's Church last Sunday was not without a shadow of trouble. When it became known that Dr. McGlynn had signified his willingness to forget and forgive the past by appearing at a public ceremony in the church from which he had been removed, it was thought that peace in the church in this diocese was at last secured.

The fact that the former pastor of St. Stephen's was to be present at the ceremony was not known until he appeared in cassock and surplice among the other invited clerical guests. He was immediately surrounded by the priests, who congratulated him on his return to their ranks and wished him success in his new parish. His presence was noticed by the Bishops, but they did not add their congratulations to those of the priests.

During the mass it was noticed that Bishop McQuaid of Rochester was not in the sanctuary, although he had just finished consecrating one of the altars, and all the other Bishops who were with him attended the mass. He was not at the dinner, either. The celebrant of the high mass, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, left the rectory immediately after unvesting without waiting to eat, protesting fatigue, although he had only said the mass, while Archbishop Corrigan and three other Bishops who had taken part in the long and fatiguing ceremony of the consecration and the mass remained.

The absence of the two prelates was noted by the priests at the dinner table, and is said to have made that function more solemn than either of the preceding ceremonies. No speeches were made, as expected, and conversation was carried on only in an undertone. The priests of the city are talking considerably about the absence of the two prelates, and attribute it to pique at the presence of Dr. McGlynn, who is not a favorite with either of them.

The former parishioners of Dr. McGlynn have abandoned the project of visiting Newburg in a body next Sunday. A number will be present at his mass, but at his request there will be no demonstration. He will not be without friends, however, on the occasion of his installation.

It has been arranged that on that day he will celebrate a solemn high mass at the usual hour of the parochial mass. The Deacon and Sub-Deacon will be from among the clergy who have sympathized with him in his trouble, and several others will be present in the sanctuary. Dr. McGlynn will preach the sermon of the day.

As it will be his first Sunday in the parish, and practically the day on which he will assume charge of it, the occasion will be made a memorable one in Newburg. Dr. McGlynn will soon deliver a lecture in aid of St. Brigid's parish, this city.

## TROLLEYS OVER BRIDGE CARS

### *THAT'S THE SYSTEM TO BE USED FOR LIGHTING THEM.*

**Each Car Will Have Sixteen Lamps About Feb. 1—No Provision for Possible "Breaks" on the Line.**

The cars on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will be lighted with electricity within a short time. They have all been wired, and next week the incandescent lamps will be put in.

The contract was awarded to a company of this city, and the lights will be furnished by the trolley or overhead system, involving a trolley arm on each car.

The company having the contract has been hard at work for a month making the preliminary arrangements and perfecting the system. It was easy enough to string the wires on the framework formed by the promenade and over the tracks, but on that portion of the bridge between the stairs leading from the elevated promenade to the entrances poles have had to be erected. And, in order to make the lighting system perfect, the automatic signals have been taken down and smaller ones utilized.

It will be an experiment, this lighting of the bridge cars with electricity, but the Bridge Trustees are certain that it will prove satisfactory to every one.

It was proposed at first to have a storage-battery system in connection with the trolley system, but Chief Engineer Martin decided, after the contract had been awarded, that this was not necessary at present.

The power will be generated by dynamos in the engine rooms of the bridge, and it will cost, for the first year, about $10,500 to light the sixty cars.

Each of the cars will have sixteen lamps of ten-candle power. The company having the contract claims that the cars will be brighter than they have been when lighted by the common oil, or by the Pintsch system. The latter light, it is said, was satisfactory, and Trustee Skinner was in favor of adopting that system, but was outvoted by his colleagues.

The company has ninety days in which to finish its work, and Engineer Martin said yesterday he thought the cars would be lighted by Feb. 1.

It appears that no provision has been made for the lighting of the cars if the wires are interfered with. It was for an emergency of this kind that the storage battery system was considered.

It has also been suggested that, in case the trolley system of lighting proves a success, the cars may be operated by the same power. The Trustees, however, claim that at present they have no idea of utilizing electricity to propel the cars.

Mayor Schieren was in favor of electricity for lighting purposes from the very first, and at the meeting of the Trustees at which the contract was awarded he said it was high time that the people had better lighted cars.

**Fair's Daughters Reach San Francisco**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair arrived from New-York this morning in a private car. They were met at Sacramento by Charles L. Fair. The meeting between the sisters and brother was most affectionate, and all were in close conference during the rest of the journey. On their arrival in this city Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Fair were driven directly to the Fair residence, while Mr. Oelrichs and young Fair proceeded to the Lick House. The funeral of the late ex-Senator Fair will take place, as originally announced, at noon to-morrow.

**More Gifts to Chicago University.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars has been received by President Harper of the Chicago University from John D. Rockefeller as a New Year's gift, and $20,000 has also been received from Mrs. Caroline T. Haskell to establish a course of lectures in Bombay, India, upon the relations of the religions of the world. Prof. Harper acknowledged these gifts last night at the Winter convocation in the Auditorium.

## SHALL WILLIAMS ESCAPE

### Capt. Schmittberger Convicted, the Inspector Would Be Safe.

### TO BE CALLED FOR TRIAL MONDAY

**The Captain's Lawyers Will Ask His Discharge on the Ground of His Testimony Before the Lexow Committee.**

"Will Capt. Schmittberger be protected by the Senate of the State of New-York?"

"Have the persons implicated in his confession before the Lexow committee influence enough to secure his conviction for felony in the face of the promise of immunity made to him before he was John W. Goff's sworn witness?"

These questions were asked yesterday.

They were prompted by the bombshell which fell into the office of Howe & Hummel, Schmittberger's lawyers, Wednesday evening.

The lawyers had been assured by District Attorney Fellows that Schmittberger's case would not be called Jan. 7, and that his trial on the indictment found for receiving $500 from Agent Forget of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique would be superseded by the retrial of Jeremiah J. Levy, the suspended ward man, who is accused of receiving bribe money from Karl Krumm.

In spite of these assurances, and in the face of the pledge of immunity given to Schmittberger by the Senate committee, his lawyers were notified that his case would be called up for trial before Judge Ingraham next Monday.

Discussing this change of base by Col. Fellows, a man who is as noted for terseness as for close study of passing events said:

"H'm! Schmittberger a convicted felon, Williams and the rest of them won't worry about striped suits."

Lawyer Howe has to be careful of his health, and does not leave his home on the Boston Road on days as forbidding as was yesterday, so A. H. Hummel, who received a continuation of his denunciation of the action of the District Attorney's office over the telephone, spoke for him and prepared to meet the issue.

Under Mr. Hummel's direction, a special plea, to be presented to Judge Ingraham on Monday, was prepared.

The plea recites the Senate resolutions creating the investigating committee, including the one for the protection of witnesses, which reads:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that it is contrary to public policy and to the interests of good order that any person giving evidence before said committee tending to show that he has been a party to the practices above mentioned should be indicted or prosecuted upon evidence so given or admissions so made by him."

The plea concludes:

"That among the other matters and things set forth in the said resolution, and which matters and things were then and there being investigated by the said special committee, the matters and things alleged in the indictment herein against this defendant were then and there and thereafter being considered and investigated, and that such proceedings were thereupon had by the said special committee aforesaid; that this defendant, in obedience to the subpoena duly issued by the said special committee, duly appeared before said special committee, and was then and there duly sworn as a witness to testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, concerning all of the said matters and things then under consideration and investigation, pursuant to the said resolution.

"That thereafter, being so duly sworn as aforesaid, the said matters and things so charged against this defendant in and by the said indictment aforesaid were duly examined into, and this defendant attended and testified on said proceedings and investigation of and concering all of said matters and things, including the said matters and things charged against him in and by the said indictment, and testified to the truth of the said matters and things so alleged against him by the said indictment, and that by reason of the giving of such testimony this defendant became absolved and not liable to this indictment, or any prosecution or punishment whatever for the said offense.

"And the said defendant further says that as to each and every matter hereinbefore in this plea alleged and set forth he is ready and willing to offer proof.

"Wherefore, this defendant demands that, pursuant to law, the said indictment may be dismissed against him and that he may be forthwith discharged therefrom."

Mr. Hummel, speaking for Mr. Howe, who will defend Capt. Schmittberger, said that on the arraignment of the defendant Monday the special plea would be presented to Justice Ingraham, who will have absolute power to direct what course shall be taken.

In all probability a trial to test the facts presented in the plea will be ordered, and in that case Capt. Schmittberger may be notified that his trial on the indictment has been put off from a month to four months.

"I have," continued Mr. Hummel, "every faith in Judge Ingraham. I am also convinced that the Lexow committee must, and will stand by Capt. Schmittberger. A doubt on this point suggests that the enemies of Capt. Schmittberger, the men implicated in his confession, are stronger than Mr. Goff, Mr. Lexow, and the whole Senate.

"You can't get away from the fact that the Senate committee made a promise to Schmittberger before he testified, and that Col. Fellows and Assistant District Attorney Davis were a party to the promise. And unless I am entirely in error, the State of New-York will see to it that the stipulation is carried out. A failure to respect it would be, according to my light, contempt of court by the District Attorney.

"It is possible that in testifying Schmittberger did not only come up to the mark, but came up too many marks. See the point? This may suggest that there are potential reasons for putting him on trial and convicting him because he went beyond the mark in betraying police rascality.

"In my judgment he is amply protected by the law. Section 79 of the Penal Code reads:

"'Offender a Competent Witness, &c.—A person offending against any provision of any foregoing sections of this code relating to bribery is a competent witness against another person so offending, and may be compelled to attend and testify upon any trial, hearing, proceeding, or investigation, in the same manner as any other person. But the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying. A person so testifying to the giving of a bribe which has been accepted shall not thereafter be liable to indictment, prosecution, or punishment for that bribery, and may plead or prove the giving of testimony accordingly, in bar of such an indictment or prosecution.'

"I have heard all sorts of suggestions and rumors about Schmittberger having committed perjury in his confession, and that he is amenable to the following section of the Penal Code:

"'Section 712—Witness' Testimony.—The sections of this code which declare that evidence obtained upon the examination of a person as a witness shall not be received against him in a criminal proceeding, do not forbid such evidence being proved against such person upon any charge of perjury committed in such examination.'

"Now, Schmittberger's confession was but a repetition of statements made to John W. Goff and members of the Senate committee, of which the District Attorney was cognizant. Such testimony was on the very subject matter on which the indictment was presented against him.

"He can't be tried for what he confessed to, but if it can be proved that he lied in his confession the immunity promised would be nullified. But they would have first to convict him of perjury, and the evidence on this point would have to be absolutely conclusive. Then they could try him on the indictment for bribery."

At the District Attorney's office the officials were very reluctant to talk of the case of Capt. Schmittberger. Vernon M. Davis, who was Acting District Attorney, owing to Col. Fellows's absence in Washington, was very firm in declaring:

"I have special reasons for being silent about this prosecution, and must be excused from talking. It will be in vain for any one to ask me what my special reasons are."

Those who are willing to talk anonymously had divers views of the situation. One said:

"I fancy that there is no foundation for agitation on this subject. In my opinion, the putting on trial of the Captain is the result of a determination to uphold the dignity of the Grand Jury and to avoid an imputation that its proceedings are farcical.

"Here is a man presented, arrested, and released on heavy bail. A bondsman surrenders him and another is found. Then, on a rumor that the defendant contemplates flight, he is rearrested, and more bail is required.

"In the circumstances, is not something more than a story that the defendant is under the protection of the Senate necessary? Will it not be more decorous to arraign the defendant and let the question of immunity be settled before Judge Ingraham? My judgment will be at fault if on Monday the case assumes any other aspect than that which I have sketched."

There were rumors that Capt. Schmittberger had deprived himself of immunity by perjury in his sworn testimony before the Lexow committee, and that the instances were his explanation that Agent Forget gave him $500 as a New Year's gift and out of good-heartedness, and his statement that his promotion to a Captaincy was had without the payment of money, when it could be proved that, while neither Commissioner Voorhis nor, of course, Hermann Oelrichs or Oswald Ottendorfer, received a penny, a clique of politicians and others who helped matters along divided $15,000.

While Assistant District Attorney Unger refused to admit or deny that Col. Fellows will move for the trial of Schmittberger under Section 712 of the Penal Code, or to say if, as Mr. Davis asserted, there are special reasons for silence in regard to the case, he made this statement:

"The law which was on the Lexow subpoenas, and which said that immunity would be granted to witnesses, will not hold good in a court of law. In fact, it was no law at all, but only a resolution of the State Senate, which was not passed by the Assembly. It was only put there as an inducement to uneducated persons to come forward and tell all they knew. Its effect was certainly good, for without it I do not think the committee would have gotten much information. It is absolutely worthless from a legal standpoint, however."

William F. Howe on Wednesday asked Senator Lexow to come to New-York because of the action of the District Attorney in regard to Schmittberger. When the Senator entered Recorder Goff's office yesterday, Capt. Schmittberger was there, with Lawyer J. F. Moss of Howe & Hummel. The Captain, who had been very nervous, rose and said:

"You know, Senator, that I told my whole story to the committee, and was promised protection, and now I am ordered to appear for trial."

Senator Lexow, who knew that Mr. Goff had not come down town, committed himself to the following guarded answer:

"Well, I will see Mr. Goff, but until I have talked with him I can do nothing."

The Senator waited an hour in the Recorder's office and went away, saying he would see Mr. Goff to-day if he did not meet him before. All that Mr. Lexow would say to reporters was:

"I am not prepared to talk. I have nothing to say. In a case like this an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

It had been arranged that Capt. Ssemittberger should remain in Mr. Goff's office until it closed and then seek him up town, but at 5 o'clock, on the advice of Mr. Moss, he went away.

William Travers Jerome and Frank Moss, John W. Goff's assistant counsel before the Senate committee, said they did not know of any compact between the Senators and Schmittberger which secured him immunity. Mr. Jerome's opinion was:

"I do not think his case comes within the statute granting him immunity from prosecution. But in the resolutions appointing the Lexow committee, provision was made for just such cases. I think that if Capt. Schmittberger is tried and convicted the State is bound to protect him."

Mr. Moss said that when Schmittberger was on the stand he swore he had made no arrangement in regard to protection; but Chairman Lexow made the statement that the law gave immunity to those who confessed. Mr. Moss added that he had nothing to do with arrangements which preceded the taking of the witness stand by Capt. Schmittberger.

Mr. Moss of Howe & Hummel, who went with Capt. Schmittberger to Recorder Goff's office, admitted last night that the Captain and Senator Lexow had a long talk about Col. Fellows's action, and that the Senator assured the Captain that he and the other members of the investigating committee would carry out their pledge to protect him for his services in unveiling official corruption.

**Bought New-York "Green Goods."**

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Jan. 3.—Two Burlington citizens named Nemire and Hornung went to New-York and paid $1,500 for $3,500 worth of counterfeit money. On opening the box containing their purchase, on their arrival here, they found a few greenbacks and a lot of brown paper.

**Mr. Reed Confined to His Rooms.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Ex-Speaker Reed is at his rooms, at the Shoreham, in this city, unable to participate in the proceedings of the House by reason of an injury to his leg, which, however, is not regarded as of a serious nature.

## FOR A FURTHER PURGING

### Chamber of Commerce Would Investigate All City Departments.

### YEAR'S WORK FOR LEXOW COMMITTEE

**Recommended that It Have Powers of a Court to Compel Attendance of Witnesses.**

### EXPENDITURES POINT TO CORRUPTION

**Over $50,000 for Cleaning Buildings in City Hall Park—Drastic Measures to Bring About Reform.**

Municipal reform was the topic discussed at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. There was a large attendance. In the absence of President Orr, the Vice President, Morris K. Jesup, presided.

Among those present were Charles Stewart Smith, A. F. Higgins, John Sloane, Charles S. Fairchild, John Crosby Brown, Gustav H. Schwab, Henry Hentz, J. Edward Simmons, S. D. Coykendall, W. C. Moore, James G. Cannon, John Harsen Rhoades, Hugh N. Camp, A. N. Underhill, C. C. Shayne, Seth E. Thomas, A. S. Frissell, Louis Windmüller, Charles R. Henderson, Edward A. Price, James W. Cromwell, Scott Foster, Francis B. Thurber, Willis S. Paine, and William H. Robertson.

The following new members were elected: Francis Sedgwick Bangs, George Blumenthal, Clarence S. Day, Samuel W. Fairchild, Horace A. Foote, William H. Force, George Legg, Charles A. O'Donohue, George Curtis Rand, and John J. Waterbury.

Louis Windmüller, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The reports of the Secretary of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and other facts laid before your committee, show that the forest lands of the country are shamefully neglected; and

Whereas, The McRae bill, passed by the House of Representatives, refers only to the forest reservation of 17,000,000 acres; and

Whereas, It does not adequately provide for their care, and not at all for that of some 50,000,000 acres of other timber lands, forming part of the public domain, which is being despoiled by thieves and burned by marauders; and

Whereas, A thorough inquiry into the question of the preservation of our forest lands is of paramount importance to agricultural and other interests; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Chamber recommend to the United States Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled to pass a bill which authorizes the President of the United States to appoint a commission of three experts, and make the necessary appropriation for the purpose of a thorough study of our public timber lands, so as to determine what portions ought to be preserved in the interest of the people, to prepare a plan for their management, and report the same within a year of their appointment, the commission to have access to all public documents bearing on the question.

Mr. Windmuller read extracts from the last report of the Secretary of the Interior and from President Cleveland's last message to Congress in which recommendations in line with these resolutions were incorporated.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and copies ordered sent to all members of Congress. Commercial bodies in this State were requested to take similar action.

At the last meeting of the Chamber a committee of five was appointed to inquire whether it is desirable that the powers of the Lexow committee should be extended to include an investigation of all the department in the city. This committee consisted of Charles S. Smith, Chairman; Gustav H. Schwab, Abram C. Bernheim, John Harsen Rhoades, and J. Edward Simmons.

**Report on Municipal Reform.**

Mr. Smith read the report, as follows:

In the judgment of the committee but little argument is required to demonstrate the imperative need of a legislative investigation, broad enough to include all departments and searching enough to throw light upon every detail of the city's administration. The public mind is imbued with the belief that many of the city departments are tainted with corruption, a belief which, in the opinion of your committee, is fully justified by facts already proven. In the face of these assertions, if such a condition does not exist, we owe it to those having control of these departments to free them from general suspicion, and they themselves should welcome such an investigation. If, on the other hand, the proofs of fraud are forthcoming, as it is believed they will be, under a competent and searching investigation, then the importance of such an inquiry cannot be overestimated.

Your committee believe that the time has arrived when the merchants of this city, and, indeed, all honest citizens, must decide whether the city shall be thoroughly purged of the corruption that has been destroying its vitality, or submit to the consequences that must follow inaction, one of the results of which will be the surrender of our commercial supremacy.

The credit of this city, the State, and the Nation are suffering in the estimation of foreign investors by reason of the maladministration that has for a quarter of a century characterized the government of the metropolis of the United States. American honor is judged and scoffed at in the leading money markets of the world, because of the revealed character of our municipal rulers.

It remains with the members of this Chamber, and with all the good citizens of New-York, to decide whether the present movement shall mark an epoch in history for thorough and permanent municipal reform, or shall result in transient and shortlived measures.

Your committee have therefore arrived at the conclusion:

1. That the special committee of the Senate, commonly called the Lexow committee, should be continued until Jan. 1, 1896, and should be empowered to investigate any and all of the departments of this city.

2. That the powers now exercised by courts of record in compelling the attendance of witnesses and punishing for contempt should be conferred by statute upon this committee.

3. That the Grand Jury now empaneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer should be retained for the indictment and prosecution of public officers who have been guilty of corrupt misconduct in office.

**Extravagance in Expenditure.**

In support of this conclusion, we present the following facts, known to exist:

During the last six years of Tammany administration bonds have been issued to the amount of $58,356,858, an excess of $22,122,760 over the preceding six years. During the past six years also the departmental appropriations have exceeded those of the preceding six years by $15,496,397. Six years of Tammany administration have cost the city in bonded indebtedness and expenditures from appropriations $274,671,076, as against $237,051,919 for the preceding six years, an average increase of over $6,000,000 per annum, exclusive of revenue and assessment bonds.

The administration for the past two years is responsible for an expenditure of $95,639,695, the largest sum ever expended by the city during the administration of any one Mayor.

Various inferences may be drawn from these figures, but it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that an expenditure so largely out of proportion to the growth of the city, its public improvements, and the ef-

## WHAT A NUISANCE HE IS!

**The Man Who Is Forever Bragging About His Health and Strength.**

Most of us have met the man who is forever bragging about his good health—as if that were any merit of his. He invites us to feel his muscles, and to thump him on the chest. Says he was never sick a day in his life, &c., &c. He may be virtuous and intellectual, as well as robust, but he is a great nuisance.

"And I never touch a drop of stimulants, Sir," he says.

Very well, friend; if you don't need stimulants, let them alone. The same advice applies to pills and plasters. But, please recollect that most people do not keep themselves up to a high standard of health all the time. They simply can't. They are depressed by long hours in the cold air. Their feet get wet, and they droop in ill-ventilated rooms. Every community, during the cold months, is full of people who are on the brink of sickness, and might have fallen over at any time, unless they saved themselves with a pure, health-bestowing stimulant.

These are the people that tell how greatly they have been benefited by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. They tell how it toned nerves and stomach; how it stopped that nasty, obstinate little cough, and supplanted languor and weakness with snap and vigor.

To do this, a whiskey must be pure as Arctic ice. If Duffy's Malt did not meet all the requirements of a medicinal article of the highest rank, it would not be so much in demand in homes and hospitals.

It aids convalescents to get back the lost treasure of health, and it braces enfeebled constitutions against sickness. Ask your druggist or grocer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

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ciency of its administration is due to mismanagement, extravagance, and corruption on a scale almost unparalleled in the history of municipalities.

It is in evidence that our half-cleaned streets are paved and repaved at extravagant cost and in an inferior manner, as compared with similar work performed in all the large cities of Europe; that they are made the storage places of carts and vehicles of all descriptions, and our sidewalks are incumbered with signs, awnings, and stands, in violation of law and order. Our public markets are badly constructed and some of them a disgrace to the city, and our building laws are violated, as will be testified to by reputable builders.

It appears from testimony before the Lexow committee that what Mr. Goff has called "constructive extortion," or, in other words, forced contributions, from parties having contracts with the City Government, is well-nigh universal.

The jury lists have been tampered with and the fountainhead of civil and criminal justice has been polluted. Incompetent, unfit, or dishonest persons have in many instances taken the place of intelligent, aggressive, and honest citizens on the jury rolls, to subserve the corrupt and criminal ends of lawbreakers.

Public contracts are awarded to a few favored contractors, while, as a rule, the departments are filled with employes appointed at the dictation of political bosses, and of a class often ignorant of their duties and generally entirely unfit for their positions. Thousands of men are upon the pay rolls of the various departments who practically do no work. For the sweeping and cleaning of the four municipal buildings in the City Hall Park there were on the pay roll 108 persons, whose annual salaries amounted to $51,500. Not one-half of those whose names appear on the pay roll are honestly employed at this work.

Inspectors are appointed who do not inspect, or fail to report, violations of law. Frauds exist in all directions, through which the public are made to suffer in unjust assessments, while it is well known that one of the Commissioners of a city department recently resigned owing to the frauds which he claimed existed in his department and which he was powerless to prevent. In fact, rotting rule and an utter disregard for public decency and private rights prevail over all and mark a condition of affairs both disreputable and bad to the core.

All of these facts, any many more, show that an investigation is needed.

The disclosures connected with the Tweed régime in this city many years ago resulted in the punishment of a few leaders, but practically left the methods under which that system of fraud was conceived untouched. This system, strengthened by removing the elements of weakness developed at that time, and confining itself largely to processes of blackmail, has slowly been perfected to such an extent that Tammany has felt itself to be in an impregnable position, both as to its ability to retain its power over the community, and to enable itself, no matter what disclosures might be made at any time as affecting any department, to prevent actual proof of fraud, corruption, and stealing from being obtained.

Your committee believe that this structure, so carefully reared by the Tammany organization, is rotten from the foundation upward, and that public investigation, thoroughly pursued, will level it to the ground, and crime and its authors will stand revealed.

It is the belief of your committee that an examination by special Grand Juries will not alone answer the purpose. An investigation, to be effective, must be continuous, and in the hands of thoroughly-competent counsel, able assistants, and a skilled detective force, equipped with a fund sufficient to make the investigation thorough in all of its parts.

**Drastic Measures to Root Out Corruption.**

The removal of the heads of departments, to be replaced with better men, will not suffice. Corruption has been so long enthroned in the Municipal Government of this city that the most drastic measures will have to be used to eradicate the disease. Wholesale removals will not suffice, though necessary. Wholesale punishment must follow, until it has drawn into the meshes of the law, not only corrupt officials, but corrupt contractors as well. Blackmail and bribery must stop, and every citizen must be made to feel that collusion with an official, to enable him to violate a law, is as odious in the public eye as the violation itself. In all of this work the people should do its part. Municipal corruption in great cities is a standing menace to the State. The Legislature owes it to the city to do its part, and it owes it to itself the more that it should do its part.

The cry of outraged justice and of righteous wrath is not confined to the merchants of this city, nor to the dwellings of the rich and well-to-do, but its deepest tones are heard among the workingmen of New-York, who have learned the fact that there is but little chance of justice for them in the lower order of the civil and criminal courts, where their cases are most apt to be tried; that the men appointed to preserve the peace, keep order and protect their homes have proved unfaithful to their trust, and they are now beginning to realize the truth of the fact that the burden of waste, corruption, and extravagance in the general management of all departments of this city has been placed upon their shoulders, and is being largely borne by them.

The demand for public investigation is determined, and will not down until it is satisfied. It is said that the result at the polls in this city, at the late election, was a Republican victory. When the State is in peril every honest man lays aside his political preferences, and with others unites heart and soul to meet the common enemy. Never before in the history of this city has a more thoroughly non-partisan victory here been won.

The members of this Chamber, as members, know no politics, but when the fair name of this great city was being attacked and dragged in the mire of corruption, and when they were satisfied that its Municipal Government was in the hands of men so corrupt as to imperil the welfare, the safety, and the prosperity of the Commonwealth, they sprang with others to the rescue, and, having "put their hands to the plow," they will not turn back.

**Extend the Lexow Committee's Power.**

Your committee would, therefore, offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we recognize the value of the work already accomplished by the Lexow committee, and tender our thanks to its members for the faithful and conscientious manner in which they have performed their duties.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Chamber are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. John W. Goff, his corps of able assistants, and to those who, standing back of him, have aided in the furnishing of evidence, for the able and effective manner in which such evidence has been prepared and laid before the public.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York the public welfare of this city imperatively demands that the powers and the duties of the Lexow committee should be extended for one year from Jan. 1, 1895, with the obligation incumbent upon said committee to investigate any or all of the departments of the City Government.

Resolved, That the disclosures already made in connection with the Department of Police demand such a reorganization of the department as will take it entirely out of the field of politics, reduce the salaries paid to a fair and proper level, restrict the granting of pensions only to those who, after long years of faithful service, or through injury received in discharge of duty, shall have become incapacitated for work, and remove from the force all incompetent, unfit, or dishonest members.

Resolved, That the foregoing report and these resolutions be printed and presented, officially, to the Senate and Assembly, and that copies of the same be sent to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the Controller, the Treasurer, to each member of the Legislature, and to the press throughout the State.

Mr. Smith was frequently interrupted by applause while reading the report. The statement about the number of men employed to clean the four buildings in City Hall Park created a sensation.

In reference to the recommendation that the powers of the Lexow committee, if its term is extended, should be increased by giving to it the right now exercised by courts of record Mr. Smith said that John W. Goff had told him that this was indispensable if he remained as counsel. As it was, during the recent investigation it was impossible for the committee to punish for contempt except by the tedious process of the Grand Jury. If a thorough examination was to be had this additional power should be conferred on the committee by the Legislature.

"You will notice," said Mr. Smith, "that the committee has confined itself to the subject referred to them in the resolution. We should have been glad to have touched upon some other matters germane to the subject of municipal reform, such as civil service and ballot reform. We are unanimously of the opinion that municipal reform will never be a thorough and permanent success until the government is lifted absolutely out of the domain of politics, and to this end civil service must be the rule and business methods the practice."

Charles S. Fairchild said that he was in favor of the resolution.

"I would like to add a suggestion. We have elected Mayor Strong on a non-partisan ticket. He is to hold office for three years. All the citizens have confidence in him. Now, I think we might ask the Legislature to confer on the Mayor the power to appoint a committee of his own to make an investigation entirely distinct from that made by the Lexow committee. It seems to me that the City of New-York should be able to conduct its own investigation without having to depend on the zeal of the members of the Legislature. I suggest that the Committee on Municipal Reform take this question under consideration."

"Everett P. Wheeler," said Mr. Smith, "has handed me a written opinion stating that the Mayor already has such a commission in the Committee of Accounts, which was provided for by the Consolidation act of 1884. It has all the powers of the Lexow committee. I believe this act was confirmed by the General Term."

"I have seen this power questioned recently," said Mr. Fairchild. "But if this Committee of Accounts has it, then it should be confirmed. The subject ought to be looked into before the Legislature adjourns."

Mr. Smith handed Mr. Fairchild the letter of Mr. Wheeler, with the remark that he believed that Mr. Fairchild would be convinced by it.

The report and recommendations of the Committee on Municipal Reform were adopted unanimously. The committee was thanked by a rising vote for its labors and 2,000 copies of the report were ordered printed and distributed.

**Would Enforce Civil Service Rules.**

"In view of the recommendations included in the report," said Henry Hentz, Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, "I think that this is a favorable moment to offer the following":

Whereas, It is the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce that municipal administration is purely a business, and not a political problem, and,

Whereas, The platform of the Committee of Seventy, on which Mayor Strong was elected, declares that "the economical, honest, and businesslike management of municipal affairs has nothing to do with questions of national or State politics," and,

Whereas, The Mayor by his first appointments has shown his entire devotion to this principle; and,

Whereas, It is the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce that this principle can only be firmly and permanently established by the enforcement and extension of the existing civil service rules to all subordinate offices, and by the adoption of the system of labor registration, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Chamber of Commerce, That in its judgment the cause of good government in the City of New-York demands the immediate application of the principles of the civil service rules to all subordinate offices, and the adoption of the system of labor registration.

A. C. Bernheim urged the adoption of these resolutions. He pointed out the tendency to create additional needless offices to reward political heelers.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

**To Examine Voting Machines.**

Gustav H. Schwab said that voting machines had been used with the best results in many other cities and towns. He believed that such machines should be provided for New-York and Kings Counties, and he offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The absolute secrecy of the exercise of the electoral franchise and the prompt and certain announcement of the result of elections appear to be more readily obtainable by a mechanical method of registering votes than by the deposit of printed ballots.

Whereas, The Constitution of this State recently adopted by the people permits the use of such mechanical devices to register the votes at all elections.

Whereas, Various ballot machines intended to fulfill the purpose of registering votes have been invented and placed in use in this and other States.

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to appoint a commission of five citizens, two of whom shall be mechanical engineers of high standing, who shall examine all such voting machines or devices for registering votes other than the ballot system commonly in use, and shall report to the Legislature what, if any, mechanical device for registering votes, or voting machines, is in their opinion, best adapted for use at elections in the counties of New-York and Kings.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to members of the Senate and Assembly, to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers.

Charles Stewart Smith said he believed from his examination of the voting machines that it was impossible to cheat with them.

The Chairman said that a meeting of the Committee on Finance would be called for Saturday, but he could not say what the result of that meeting would be, nor when the committee could report.

Hugh N. Camp moved, in view of this circumstance, that when the chamber adjourn it do so subject to the call of the President when he shall have been notified by the Chairman of the Finance Committee that it is ready to report.

J. H. Rhoades brought up the subject of the transfer of real estate sales from the Exchange to 111 Broadway. From his investigation he had come to the conclusion, he said, that the history of this transfer should be looked into. He declared that 111 Broadway had been rented for the real estate sales by a man named Meyers, who had then gone into partnership with Richard Croker. The Real Estate Board had sent a bill to the Legislature to fix real estate sales at the Exchange. Mr. Rhoades asked that the Committee on Municipal Reform make an investigation to see if the chambers should support the bill. This action was taken.

Secretary Wilson read a communication from Lloyds, London, declaring that there is no connection or affiliation between that insurance company and Lloyds of New-York.

**The George William Curtis Memorial.**

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 3.—A committee was organized in Charleston this evening to co-operate with the New-York committee in erecting a suitable memorial to the late George William Curtis. Judge Charles H. Simonton of the United States Circuit Court was made Chairman, and Arthur L. Jones, Secretary. The General Committee consists of thirteen prominent men of this city. A special committee of five was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the memorial fund.

**Fire Chief Fisher Retired.**

Fire Chief John F. Fisher of the Eighth Battalion of the Fire Department has been retired by the Fire Commissioners, at his own request, on account of ill health. He was appointed Assistant Foreman in 1868, the following year was made Foreman, and in 1873 became Chief of Battalion.

# COLGATE & CO.'S

## 1806 LAUNDRY SOAP

**Used by the best families.**


**MR. CARNEGIE ON THE OUTLOOK**

**Business Would be Good This Year, He Says, but for Investors' Fears of Cheap Money.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 3.—In response to the request of a local paper for his opinion as to the industrial and financial outlook for the United States, Andrew Carnegie sends the following:

"It seems to me that 1895 is going to be a better year for the iron and steel trade than its predecessor. How it could be worse, it is difficult to conjecture.

"But the sword of Damocles hangs over every phase of business in the United States. That sword is of silver. Unless the country plants itself firmly and forever upon the platform of money of the highest standard of value, no forecast is worth much.

"We never can have permanent and genuine prosperity without first setting the standard of value. At present, capital, not only at home, but throughout the world, is alarmed.

"No prudent investor abroad will place his capital here, and numbers are quietly withdrawing it. This was to have been expected, and is only natural.

"When one act of Conogress, or the failure to pass an act, may reduce the value of every dollar invested by one-half, it is in vain we seek prosperity.

"My friend, Edward Atkinson, has just called, and I have read this to him. He concurs fully, and says:

"'All the material conditions of this country are conducive to a period of great prosperity, never greater; nothing stands in the way but the threat of the degradation of the standard of value.'"

## CURRENCY BILL DISCUSSED

*ANNUAL DINNER OF THE BOSTON MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.*

**The Carlisle Bill Considered in Detail—State Banks and the Issue of Circulating Notes.**

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The annual dinner of the Boston Merchants' Association was given this afternoon. About 200 men noted in the country's banking and commercial circles were present. All remarks were addressed to the subject: "The Currency and Banking System of the United States."

Jonathan A. Lane, President of the Merchants' Association, said this is not a question of parties or of men; the financial question is one that should receive the unbiased, unprejudiced consideration of every patriotic citizen. He suggested as a solution of the financial problem legislation that should relieve the Government from being banker for the nation; that should give a banking system flexible like that of Canada; that should give a strictly national currency, equally as secure as the present national bank notes, each note to be signed by the Controller at Washington; that should make this currency convertible into gold or silver coin, and should make provision for the redemption of such currency, through national clearing houses or otherwise. This plan, of course, would leave no opening for State bank issue.

A. P. Hepburn of New-York discussed the Carlisle bill, now before Congress, giving it his approval in many parts, but condemning it in others. He insisted that the greenbacks should be retired, and that any currency to be safe and convenient must be national in character and uniform throughout all the States. If circulation is to continue based upon Government bonds, there is no reason why State banks should not be allowed to take it out precisely the same as national banks; but if it is to be based upon the assets of the bank, every consideration of public safety requires that institutions issuing circulating notes should be under one central control, with uniform laws, uniform requirements, and uniform usage. In conclusion, Mr. Hepburn said:

"It is not alone distrust of our currency that is sending our securities back to us and requiring gold exports necessary. It is distrust of the fiduciary honor of the managers of our great corporations. The maladministration of our great corporations, whose securities are, or were, largely owned abroad, is one principal cause of gold exports."

George E. Leighton of St. Louis favored the issue of currency by State Banks organized under the branch system used by the old Ohio State Bank—a system under which not a noteholder ever lost a cent on an Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri bank note.

Congressman J. P. Dolliver of Iowa said his State was never favorable to fiat money. He thought the tariff question of more importance than the currency question, and concluded with a tribute to the ability of William B. Allison.

W. Dodsworth of New-York said the proposition to base bank notes on the assets of banks, against which there should be a first claim, met his approval; ample security would thus be given. All banks should be permitted to issue notes, subject to a central control, and with a system of redemption founded on the clearing house principle.

Congressman Catchings of Mississippi discussed the details of the Carlisle bill, giving it his full indorsement.

**TWO DAYS IN OFFICE ENOUGH FOR HIM**

**Deputy Coroner Kelly Resigns Because There's Too Much Work.**

Deputy Coroner James E. Kelly, who was appointed by Coroner O'Meagher, said yesterday that he had resigned. After two days of service, he says, he has concluded that there is altogether too much work for him to do.

"Why," he said, "the first day I had eight bodies to view. The clerk smiled as he gave me my list, and remarked that it was a light day and that they were beginning the year well. It took me until late at night to do my work. Yesterday I had over a dozen cases, and hadn't time to get my lunch. To-day the list is piling up again.

"Literally speaking, a Coroner's physician has only time to look at his cases and rush on. I wouldn't continue in this position for $10,000 a year, even if I had a flying machine. I will get out as soon as Coroner O'Meagher appoints my successor."

Coroner O'Meagher smiled and said he would not appoint a successor until Dr. Kelly got out.

"I'll keep him here if it kills him," said the Coroner.

**OBJECTS TO A DIVISION**

**Dutchess Anxious to Remain in the Diocese of New-York.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The Archdeaconry of Dutchess met in this city to-day and heard the report of a committee appointed at a recent meeting to prepare a memorial concerning the possible division of the Episcopal Diocese of New-York. Archdeacon the Rev. Thomas Burgess, D. D., presided. The memorial protested against uniting Dutchess with Albany, or separating it from New-York at all. The following was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That as an archdeaconry we enter our remonstrance against any division that separates us from the parent diocese, but that, if it be found necessary to make any division, we desire to become a part of an independent diocese.

The memorial suggested that, in case of the formation of a new diocese, it be composed of the Counties of Ulster, Dutchess, Sullivan, Orange, and Putnam, with the See at Poughkeepsie, Kingston, or Newburg. The resolution will be presented to the Federate Council.

## THE STORY OF BLUEFIELDS

**Secretary Gresham Gives a History of the Troubles.**

**FULL PARTICULARS FOR THE SENATE**

**The Action Taken by This Government to Protect American Citizens and Its Successful Issue.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The President today sent to the Senate a full report of the Bluefields affair, comprising all the correspondence relating to the subject, which has passed in the last two years, making a formidable document of over 600 pages. It shows that the Administration has succeeded in practically settling one of the most annoying international questions that has perplexed this Government for about fifty years, and to the settlement of which some of the ablest statesmen, including Clayton, Marcy, Cass, Seward, Fish, Evarts, Blaine, Frelinghuysen, and Bayard, devoted their best efforts.

The controversy resulted from the efforts of the United States to open a shorter sea route to California at the time that the Pacific coast territory was acquired. Following the treaty of 1840 with New-Granada, (since Colombia,) which led to the construction of the Panama Railway, a treaty was concluded by the United States with Nicaragua in 1849 for a canal from Greytown by way of Lake Nicaragua. Great Britain, however, maintained a protectorate over the east coast of Nicaragua, claiming guardianship of the Mosquito Indians and their territory under a treaty with Spain, made in 1786, and to neutralize this European menace to the Atlantic entrance of the canal, which was repugnant to the Monroe doctrine, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which has since proved one of the most irritating arrangements, was ratified in 1850. From that date until now the United States and Great Britain have not ceased their contentions over the status of the Mosquito territory, but, as shown in the following report by Secretary Gresham, covering the correspondence and submitted today, the Mosquitos have finally been completely incorporated under Nicaraguan sovereignty, and Great Britain has absolutely surrendered all claims to the protection of the territory and recognized the "paramount sovereignty of the Government of Nicaragua."

**Story of the Troubles.**

Secretary Gresham says in his report:

In December, 1893, war broke out between Nicaragua and Honduras. In January a detachment of Honduranian troops seized Cape Gracian a Dios in Nicaragua, about sixty miles above the Mosquito strip. The Kearsarge was ordered to Bluefields to protect the interest of American citizens, but was wrecked on the way on Roncador Reef. Early in February the Government of Nicaragua sent a military force to the strip to repel the threatened invasion. On Feb. 11 the Nicaraguans occupied the Bluff, and on the 12th they took possession of Bluefields and proclaimed martial law in the reservation. Against this action Clarence, the so-called Mosquito Chief, protested.

War vessels of Great Britain, and later of the United States, were sent to Bluefields to protect the respective foreign interests in that locality. The Nicaraguan Commissioner to the reservation attempted, with the concurrence of the British naval and Consular representatives, to organize a provisional administration for the strip, in which Nicaraguans and foreigners were to take part, but the endeavor proved abortive. This Government withheld its sanction of the scheme as inimical to the sovereignty of Nicaragua, and American citizens at Bluefields refrained from participating in the proposed administration. British marines were temporarily landed to protect life and property in view of the threatened disturbance, but they were withdrawn when the necessity for their presence no longer existed, and therefore an American vessel sufficed for all the needs of foreign protection.

In July last the movement against the Nicaraguan authority was temporarily successful, the so-called Indian Government was for a time restored, the Bluff captured with a loss of life on the part of Nicaragua, and the Nicaraguan garrison of Bluefields expelled. A few citizens of the United States who are believed to have taken part in this insurrection left the country. Two Americans, Lampton and Wiltbank, accepted municipal office under the short-lived régime, and they and ten or twelve others, mostly English and Jamaicans, were arbitrarily arrested and banished. The urgent remonstrance of this Government, and its demand that the two Americans be allowed a hearing, and in any event an opportunity to arrange their affairs before expulsion, resulted in permision being given them to return to Bluefields under pledge of good behavior.

With these exceptions, and perhaps that of one, Ausburn, whose return was for a short time refused, but afterward allowed, the Secretary is not advised that American citizens in Bluefields have been arrested. Sundry complaints growing out of interruptions of trade and the use of American vessels by the Nicaraguan authorities have had proper attention, and will doubtless yield to the usual method of treatment.

During the period covered by the events in question, the Nicaraguan Government withdrew the exequatur of Mr. Braida, the United States Consul at San Juan del Norte, on the ground of his alleged unfriendly acts, but it was subsequently restored.

**The Murder of Wilson.**

"An unfortunate incident for a time threatened to strain the good relations between this Government and that of Nicaragua. One Wilson, an American citizen, having been murdered at Rama, by Arguello, the temporary Governor of the town, a demand for the trial and punishment of the criminal and his accomplice was made. Arguello was arrested at Rama, but escaped with the evident connivance of the local authorities, and his rearrest at Managua and detention were followed by a second escape, under circumstances indicating gross negligence, to say the least, on the part of those responsible for his safe custody. He is said to have fled the country, thus baffling the efforts of the proper authorities to do justice in the case. The Nicaraguan Government, however, testified its abhorrence of the atrocious crime by dismissing Torrea from the office of Governor of Rama, and by sending another commissioner to the reservation in place of Lacayo, who was in command of Bluefields at the time of the second escape.

"The facts above stated and incidental references to the treatment of the question of the interoceanic canal by the Government of Nicaragua appear in the correspondence.

"It will be observed that from the beginning of the conflicts, which, at times, were serious, this Government has steadily recognized the paramount sovereignty of Nicaragua over the entire reservation, yielding to no pretensions inconsistent with that sovereignty. At no time during the last forty or fifty years has the so-called native Indian Government in the strip been real. On the contrary, it has been an alien Municipal Government, administered according to alien methods. Although Americans and American interests have for some time dominated in the strip, this Government, while intervening in proper cases for their protection, has consistently disavowed any right of its own or of its citizens to govern the reservation or participate in its political affairs. Whatever right of self-government the Indians enjoyed under the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Nicaragua was to be exercised by themselves, and not by aliens in their name. That treaty contemplated the eventual surrender by the Indians of their right to govern themselves and other inhabitants of the strip and their 'incorporation into the Republic of Nicaragua on the same footing as other citizens of the republic.'

"A copy of a convention, concluded on the 20th of November last, is herewith communicated, by which it is declared that the Mosquito Indians, while retaining 'special privileges,' in accordance with their 'customs' and 'radical disposition,' have 'agreed wholly to submit to the laws and authorities of Nicaragua, for the purpose of forming part of the political and administrative organization.'

"Great Britain, it is proper to say, has given this Government the most positive assurance that she asserts no right of sovereignty or protection over the territory, but, on the contrary respects the full and paramount sovereignty of the Governement of Nicaragua."

The voluntary incorporation of the Mosquitos into the Republic of Nicaragua is described in a letter from Minister Guzman to Mr. Gresham, dated Dec. 28, transmitting the resolutions passed Nov. 20 by the Mosquito Convention of Delegates. Minister Guzman says that, as will be observed, the convention resolved on the absolute incorporation of that territory in the Republic of Nicaragua, recognizing the Constitution of the republic in a decisive and formal manner, in doing which they did no more than carry out Article 4 of thetreaty of Managua, which provided that nothing should prevent, at any future time, the Mosquito Indians from carrying out that incorporation and becoming subject to the laws and regulations of the republic.

"This decision of the Mosquito Delegates," Minister Guzman continues, "puts an end to the difficulties which existed in that portion of the Nicaraguan territory, and at the same time renders impossible in future any attempt to ignore the recognition of the absolute sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast."

**The Mosquito Convention.**

This is the text of the convention:

Whereas, The change which took place on the 12th of February of the present year was due to the efforts of the Nicaraguan authorities to endeavor to free us from the slavery in which we were;

Whereas, We have agreed wholly to submit to the laws and authorities of Nicaragua for the purpose of forming part of their political and administrative organization;

Whereas, The lack of a respectable and legitimate Government is always the cause of calamity to a people, in which condition we have been for so long a time;

Whereas, One of the reasons of the backward condition in which we live doubtless was the improper use of the revenues of the Mosquito Territory, which were employed for purposes which had nothing to do with good administrative order;

Whereas, Although the Constitution of Nicaragua provides for all the necssities and aspirations of a free people, we nevertheless desire to retain special privileges in accord with our customs and our racial disposition,

In virtue of all the foregoing, in the exercise of a natural right, and of our own free will, we hereby declare and decree,

Article I. The Constitution of Nicaragua and its laws shall be obeyed by the Mosquito people, who shall be under the protection of the flag of the republic.

Art. II. All revenues that may be produced by the Mosquito shore district shall be invested for the benefit of that district, and we reserve our own financial autonomy; but the said revenues shall be collected and administered by the officers of the Treasury of the Supreme Government.

Art. III. Natives shall be exempt from all military service in time of peace.

Art. IV. No tax shall be levied upon the persons of Mosquitos.

Art. V. The right of suffrage shall be enjoyed by both males and females who are more than eighteen years old.

Art. VI. The native communities shall be under the immediate control of the inspecting chief and of the Alcaldes and police officers in their respective localities.

Art. VII. None but Mosquito Indians shall be elected to fill the said offices.

Art. VIII. Alcaldes and police officers shall hold their positions so long as they shall enjoy the confidence of the people, but they may be removed by order of the Intendante or by popular motion.

Art. IX. When the Alcaldes and police officers enter upon the duty of their offices the chief inspector shall administer the oath of office to them, for which purpose he shall make use of the following form: "Do you swear by God and the Bible, to exert yourself in behalf of the happiness of the people that have elected you, and to obey and execute the laws of Nicaragua?" The person to whom this question is addressed shall reply: "Yes, I swear."

Art. X. The people shall promulgate their local regulations in assemblies, over which the chief shall preside, and such regulations shall be submitted for approval to the supreme authority of the national Government of the coast.

Art. XI. In token of gratitude to Gen. I. Santos Zelaya, the President of the republic, to whose efforts we owe the privilege of enjoying our liberty, the district which has hitherto been known as the Mosquito reservation shall henceforth be called the Department of Zelaya.

## EMPLOYMENT GIVEN MANY MEN

**Great Activity Reported in the Vicinity of Birmingham, Ala.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 3.—Alice Furnace, employing 600 men, went in blast at this place to-day. The Birmingham Rolling Mill to-day added 300 men to its pay roll, making 1,000 in all.

The Alabama coal output has increased to 27,000 tons per day, the largest yet.

WARREN, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The finishing department of the Warren Rolling Mill, operated by the Union Iron and Steel Company of Youngstown, which has been idle since June, 1893, resumed operations to-day. In a short time the entire plant will be in operation.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—There is every indication of a healthy resumption of the knitting business in Cohoes, the centre of that industry. A large addition is being made to the Atlantic Mill, and work will be carried on night and day next week at Egbert's Mill. Other mills also show signs of activity.


# TELEPHONE RATES.

**The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:**

Combination Line - - $80.00

Direct Line - - - $120.00

**AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO USE. NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.**

**The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,**

**18 Cortlandt Street.**

**BUDS,** Society buds, young women just entering the doors of society or womanhood, require the wisest care. To be beautiful and charming they must have perfect health, with all it implies—a clear skin, rosy cheeks, bright eyes and good spirits. At this period the young woman is especially sensitive, and many nervous troubles, which continue through life, have their origin at this time. If there be pain, headache, backache, and nervous disturbances, or the general health not good, the judicious use of medicine should be employed. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best restorative tonic and nervine at this time. The best bodily condition results from its use. It's a remedy specially indicated for those delicate weaknesses and derangements that afflict womenkind at one period or another. You'll find that the woman who has faithfully used the "Prescription" is the picture of health, she *looks well* and she *feels well*.

In catarrhal inflammation, in chronic displacements common to women, where there are symptoms of backache, dizziness or fainting, bearing down sensations, disordered stomach, moodiness, fatigue, etc., the trouble is surely dispelled and the sufferer brought back to health and good spirits.

**"WOMAN'S ILLS."**

MRS. W. R. BATES, of *Dilworth, Trumbull Co., Ohio*, writes:

"A few years ago I took Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which has been a great benefit to me. I am in excellent health now. I hope that every woman, who is troubled with 'women's ills,' will try the 'Prescription' and be benefited as I have been."

MRS. BATES.


## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

**Annual Report of the State Board of Commissioners.**

**OLD RECOMMENDATIONS RENEWED**

**Large Falling Off in Gross Earnings—Physical Condition of the Railroads Satisfactory—Improvements in Brakes.**

The annual report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners—Samuel Beardsley, Michael Rickard, and Alfred C. Chapin—was submitted to the Legislature in Albany yesterday. It takes a rather gloomy view of the general railroad situation, but says of the railroads in New-York State:

"The railroads of this State have suffered from loss of business, but not in as great a degree as those of the West. The perils and violence that assailed many other railroads did not visit this State. It cannot, however, be doubted that any form of business disaster, public disorder, or popular sentiment which concerns one part of the country must concern all other parts. It is evident, therefore, that the present is not a time to urge special progress in directions involving large outlay.

"Three questions before the board call for the expenditure of great amounts of money by the companies. Two of these—the adoption of automatic couplers upon all freight cars and of air brakes upon all such cars—are well under way. The third—the grade-crossing question—is not yet embodied in legislation. On all of these questions the general attitude of the companies toward the public and toward the board in recent years has been one of attention and co-operation rather than of hostility or even of reluctance. At the same time, it has been made clear to the members of the board that the combined burden which may be laid upon the companies in carrying out the several propositions is of such gravity as to entitle them at such a season as the present to extreme consideration. For these reasons such discussion and recommendations as are here submitted upon the grade-crossing question are intended to promote a final and just solution, but not to enforce an immediate or burdensome method of solution."

The annual report of the board for the year ending June 30, 1893, included in its summary the operations of the entire Philadelphia and Reading system. This corporation has ceased operating any of the railroads of this State, and the report for the year ending June 30, 1894, contains only so much of that was included in last year's report of the Philadelphia and Reading system as relates to the lines of this State that were part of that system. To make the comparison between the aggregates of the two years of any value, it has been necessary, therefore, to eliminate from the summary of the year ending June 30, 1893, that portion of the Philadelphia and Reading report not included in this year's figures. This comparison shows a loss in gross earnings from operation, based upon the corrected figures in 1893, of $10,399,511.83, or about 5 per cent. The operating expenses have, however, been decreased $6,035,340.45, leaving a loss in net earnings from operation of $4,364,171.38, showing that reduced earnings have been more than half provided for by economy in operation.

Capital stock shows an increase this year of $21,746,854.20, and the percentage of dividends declared remains the same as in 1893, viz., 2.69. The increase in funded and floating debt has been $36,095,439.60; increase in cost of road and equipment, $32,012,323.18, and increase in length of road in this State, main line, 99.39 miles. The decrease in tons of freight carried one mile was 2,442,338,047, and the increase in number of passengers carried one mile was 712,623,522. The average earnings per passenger per mile have decreased 0.27, and the average earnings per ton of freight per mile have increased 0.015.

In spite of the financial difficulties of the past year and the drafts upon the resources of the railroads, their physical condition has been well maintained. In many directions it has been positively improved. All of the roads are under a constant inspection, which includes a careful examination of their equipment, roadbed, bridges, and masonry structures. Defects or needed improvements are noted, and the companies are immediately notified thereof, and have invariably complied with the recommendations of the board. Railroad companies are improving the method of application of brakes for high-speed passenger trains.

The board renews its recommendations of last year in regard to the advisability of equipping passenger cars on other than single-track railroads with platform gates, and locomotives with a muffler for the safety valve, and a device to protect the check valve in case of collision.

**Passenger Traffic Matters.**

The General Passenger Agents of the trunk line roads had under discussion yesterday several questions relating to passenger business, the chief question being the proposed west-bound passenger agreement. No action was taken on any of the matters beyond referring them to the Commissioners and to committees. It is the desire of the General Passenger Agents to put into operation a west-bound agreement similar to the east-bound agreement. The text of the proposed west-bound agreement was published in this paper yesterday, but the statement that it went into effect Jan. 1 was an error. It was the east-bound agreement that went into operation on that date.

**Commissioners Want Passes.**

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—John D. McMahon went before Justice Parker to-day and asked for an order of mandamus against Secretary of State Palmer to compel him to issue railroad passes to the Railroad Commissioners and employes of the Commissioners. Justice Parker reserved decision. Secretary Palmer refused to issue passes under the law creating the Railroad Commission, on the ground that the new Constitution abrogated the clause relating to the issuance of passes.

**RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.**

—A circular containing many facts of interest relative to the Southern Railway Company and its securities has been issued by Spencer Trask & Co., the bankers, of 10 Wall Street. This firm is placing some of the first consolidated mortgage bonds of the Southern Railway Company, and the circular explains that the bonds will, in due course, become a first lien upon the 4,500 miles of road. The bonded rate per mile is about $22,000. The fixed-charge requirements of the new company for the current fiscal year are only $4,100,000, which is about one-half of the aggregate requirements of the roads now in the Southern system for the year previous. For the four months up to the first of last November the net revenue was $486,000 larger than last year.

—Everett St. John, the recently elected Vice President of the Seaboard Air Line, has formally taken charge of that road, and has issued a circular to the officers, agents, and employes, all of whom will be retained. The Vice President, accompanied by President Hoffman and nearly all the heads of the departments, have started on a two weeks' tour of inspection of the railroad properties.

—E. V. Skinner, the General Eastern Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in this city, is a Brooklyn Bridge Trustee. He has written to the Attorney General of the State, asking if the anti-pass constitutional amendment prohibits his using his railroad passes while engaged in railroad business. The point is also raised whether the bridge Trustees can ride free on the bridge cars.

—Dissatisfied stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Road have appointed Evans R. Dick, Charles H. R. Triebel, and Howard R. Van Court a committee to investigate the affairs of the company, providing the necessary authority can be obtained at the annual meeting.

—The Columbus and Maysville Railroad, nineteen miles long, operated by the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia, and running from Sardinia to a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern at Hillsborough, Ohio, went out of business on Jan. 1.

—An important conference of General Passenger Agents representing trunk line and Central Traffic Association roads will be held in Chicago on the 9th inst.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ended Dec. 31, were $490,000; for the same period last year, $522,000. This is a decrease of $32,000.

—Vice President and General Manager Purdy of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad has gone to Europe.

—O. W. Clough, a veteran

# TO REVOLT AGAINST QUAY

## Popular Sentiment Aroused Against the Dictator.

## HISTORY LIKELY TO REPEAT ITSELF

### The Boss May Witness the Same Uprising of the People Which Swamped Delamater.

### PENROSE IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED BY HIM

### His Impudent Attempt to Foist His Tool on the People of Philadelphia as Mayor Arousing Resentment.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—There are some indications that the men who headed the revolt against Quay when he attempted to force his man Delamater into the Governor's chair in 1890 will again arise against the boss.

In the Pattison campaign there was such a feeling among business men of all kinds and decent men of all shades of political opinion that Quay was overthrown by a majority as surprising to the people who made the attack as it was to Quay and his crowd. In some respects the beginning of the present campaign for the Mayoralty of Philadelphia resembles the beginning of the campaign four years ago. Quay is just as dictatorial this time as he was then. Penrose, who is Quay's candidate for Mayor, is more the political tool of Quay than Delamater was, if it is possible to draw distinctions between men who are utterly subservient to his orders.

When Quay dictated the nomination of Delamater for Governor his record (Quay's) had not been so widely advertised as it has now, and his name was not so odious in the minds of everybody who has any respect for decency and honesty in the affairs of government.

In the Gubernatorial campaign Quay was exercising his prerogative as the boss of State politics, and it was more natural for him to dictate a Governor than it is to dictate a Mayor of Philadelphia. He is nearly as much of a boss in the State now as he was four years ago, in spite of the defeat which he had at that time; that is to say, after having completely cleaned out his forces the people apparently went to sleep. Quay did not, however. He sat up nights, and, with his henchmen all over the State, and particularly with Martin and Durham and men of that stripe in this city, he planned how he might regain his shattered strength. The nomination of Penrose is looked on as one more to re-establish himself.

Many of the men who signed a vigorous protest denouncing Quay during the Delamater campaign, calling attention to his corrupt record while an officeholder, and pointing out with a distinctness that every voter understood that the junior Senator from Pennsylvania rested quietly under the charge that he was an embezzler, lived in Philadelphia. They live here now. It looks to some of them as if Quay's recent trip to Philadelphia, and his order that Boies Penrose shall be nominated for Mayor by the majority party, was a direct slap in the face at these men in return for the vigorous drubbing which they gave him four years ago.

In 1890 Quay said he wanted Delamater nominated because he would like to own a Governor of Pennsylvania once, just to see how it would seem. This simple utterance caused a protest of no small proportion, for it was anything but agreeable to a large element of the Republican Party to have it advertised that they were not an independent body of citizens, and had nothing to say in electing their own officials.

**Penrose Is Owned by Quay.**

This time Quay has given it out just as distinctly that Penrose is to be nominated for Mayor. It was not necessary for him to say anything about owning the Mayor in this instance. Everybody knew, who knew Penrose and his political record, that Quay owned him. He owns him as much as if he were his hired man. He has owned him during a considerable period of the time he has been in the Legislature, if not during the whole of that period. Such acts as the Senator has performed have been in the interest of Quay. His position on public measures has been the position which Quay instructed all his followers and humble servants to take. Not one of them was any more obedient than the Senator whom Quay is now trying to force upon the people here as Mayor.

Senator Penrose apparently is proud of the fact that Quay does own him. It saves him the trouble of thinking or considering what effect his action may have on a given proposition. On the Ballot bill and on the Bullitt bill he knew exactly what to do without stopping to consider what effect a given line of action might have on his political career. So long as he obeyed the orders of the boss that was all that was necessary. It is a matter of common notoriety in Philadelphia that Penrose admits the superior force of allowing the boss to regulate one's legislative career. He says it saves trouble and is a surer way of getting what one wants.

The machine which Senator Quay controls in this city is a finely-organized one, and it includes not only men who hold positions under the City Government, contractors who do the bulk of the city's work, and State officials, who may be located here, but some Congressmen are on the list.

There has recently been an illustration of this fact. The petition which Harry Hunter's friends circulated in this city, asking for the release by President Cleveland of Kidd and Thompson, two ballot-box stuffers, has been spoken of in The New-York Times. The general rallying of officials, high and low, to sign this petition has been something remarkable. The machine has ground out a considerable number of signatures. Not only the members of the "combine" personally interested themselves in securing the release of these men who might be very useful to them at the approaching election—if they were released—but Congressman Robert Adams did the best he could in Washington to help along in this "good work." The entire machine, with possibly here and there an exception, seemed very anxious that these men should be set at liberty in time to help at the election of Mr. Penrose, if the public sentiment against him is not so strong as to prevent his nomination.

Fresh evidence that Mr. Penrose is the personal choice of Mr. Quay is coming to light every day. It has been common rumor for weeks that Quay promised Police Magistrate Durham that Penrose should be nominated, during their fishing expedition in Florida, months ago. Durham is one of the three principal members of the "combine" here, ranking with Martin and Porter in the triumvirate to which Quay gives direct orders.

**Making a "Spontaneous Demand."**

Recently, when Penrose's name was to be placed before the public as the coming man for Mayor, a considerable quantity of advertising was wanted. It became necessary on the part of the "combine" to create a "spontaneous demand" for Mr. Penrose. The "combine" is always ready to send out the proper number of henchmen to create a "spontaneous demand" for anything which the triumvirate orders; consequently when the petition in behalf of Boies Penrose, signed by many hundreds of men, some of whom, it is true, were influential, appeared all of a sudden in the newspapers, it struck some who were tolerably familiar with these manifestations of public sentiment as manipulated by the "combine" that it would be interesting to know just how much Mr. Quay's man Durham had to do with this manifestation, with this "spontaneous uprising."

It has been developed that it was Mr. Durham, the magistrate, who draws $3,000 a year from the city, the friend of Quay, one of the triumvirate, head centre for politics in the Seventh Ward, who takes a kindly interest in many Seventh Ward saloons, and who had been the confidential agent of Mr. Quay in bringing Mr. Penrose's name before the public at all as candidate for Mayor, who signed the checks which paid for this exhibition of "public sentiment." In other words, Police Magistrate Durham was the pay agent for Mr. Quay. If the traction company, or any other corporation, saw fit to chip in, in helping pay the bills, as the stories hereabouts say they did, it was simply because it appeared wise to them "to get in on the ground floor" on the ownership of a Mayor. If Mr. Quay wanted to let them take a little stock in a Mayor which he was proposing to set up in Philadelphia, the traction company has business sense enough to know that it is a good thing to buy stock at the very outset; and it has usually been the rule that stocks bought "on the ground floor" have paid big dividends later on.

There is fresh evidence coming to light every day that Mr. Penrose is the choice of the machine politicians. Mr. Penrose has had a good deal of free advertising in certain newspapers. Within a few days some lithographs of him have been struck off and are posted up in the show windows. Over the pictures are the words, "For Mayor, Hon. Boies Penrose." And with the increasing signs that Quay is going to insist on his nomination there is a corresponding overhauling of his record. He is discussed, not only by the men, but by the women, and the women are much more aroused than the men. Four or five organizations of women, representing from 6,000 to 10,000 women of all stations in society, have seen fit to discuss Mr. Penrose as a possible candidate for Mayor. These include members of the Civic Club, the New Century Club, the Working Women's Guild, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Woman's Christian Association.

Mr. Penrose is discussed at afternoon teas, at theatre parties, on shopping expeditions, and wherever women come together. They are opposed to him. His record in the Legislature is discussed by the men just at this time, when the Legislature is meeting for its biennial session.

It was his scheme, as he announced it himself, when the Ballot Reform bill was before the Legislature, to adopt a policy of keeping his record "clean," and at the same time doing all he could against the measure. He took an active and zealous interest, along with several other Republicans who have been doing Quay's bidding for a number of years, in hindering and obstructing the movement for a measure which would give a free ballot. His ground for not wanting the Reform Ballot bill passed, which provided for a secret ballot, was that it would tend to reduce majorities of the Republican Party in the great cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. It is in these cities that the greatest election frauds have been perpetrated. It is in these cities that ballot-box stuffing has prevailed to the greatest extent. It is in these cities that the returns have been altered to suit the political ideas of such men as "Dave" Martin and the Inspectors and Judges, some of whom are now wearing stripes.

Of course, a reform ballot bill would interfere with the Republican majorities in these cities, where Republicans were in control, and where they were the beneficiaries of whatever frauds might be perpetrated. That was why a reform ballot bill was wanted. It was the avowed intention of the backers of the reform ballot law to pass a measure that would tend to prevent this fraud; but Mr. Penrose did not want to take any chances of allowing the machine majority to suffer at the expense of decency and honesty.

**Quay Did Not Defend Himself.**

When Quay dictated the nomination of Delamater as a candidate for Governor there was a protest prepared, signed, and scattered broadcast by leading citizens of Philadelphia. Quay was known to them at that time far less than he is now. His record of corruption had been published to the world, but it was claimed by his friends that he would "vindicate" himself. It was claimed that he would confront the men who had charged him with being an embezzler, and demand an investigation. He did not do so. A number of men in Philadelphia, humiliated that one of their representatives in the United States Senate should rest silent under such an exposure, contributed or guaranteed to contribute, a sum of money aggregating about $15,000 for the purpose of enabling Senator Quay to "vindicate" himself. When this money had been pledged, the Senator was informed that it was at his disposal, and men who knew nothing of Quay's record, except as had been published in the newspapers, told him that for the honor of the State it was his duty to demand a thorough investigation of the charges, and to show to the world that he was innocent. To this tender of money Mr. Quay made no reply.

The feeling against him, which had been aroused by such knowledge of his record as had come to light, was simply intensified by this silence, when an opportunity for vindication was offered to him. When the prominent Philadelphia business men appealed to the people to defeat Mr. Delamater, because he was Quay's candidate, they said:

Mr. Quay is the acknowledged, unblushing champion of political corruption. He is silent under a recent responsible and repeated charge of the embezzlement of public money. He selects Mr. Delamater as candidate for Governor, and a pliant convention ratifies his selection. The party platform indorses Mr. Quay, and Mr. Delamater stands on the party platform and on no other. The conclusion is irresistible that the election of Mr. Delamater will have as its main and most potent results the public approval of Mr. Quay, and his permanent intrenchment in the Republican Party of the State as its acknowledged leader and counselor, the representative of its principles, and the exponent of its policy.

This was signed by about 150 of the most prominent business and professional men in the city. Many of them, in fact, most of them, are here to-day, and it is not known that anything has come to light to change their sentiment concerning Mr. Quay. Some of them have discussed Mr. Penrose as Mr. Quay's candidate, and have declared that what they said as to Quay's man Delamater is equally true of Quay's man Penrose.

Some who have taken an active interest in opposing Mr. Penrose as members of the Municipal League of Philadelphia look to these men to declare themselves now. If they arouse themselves as they did four years ago, the opposition to the machine will assume proportions which may overwhelm it. Many of the men who signed the memorial four years ago against Delamater have signed the petition to the bosses asking for the nomination of a decent citizen of requisite ability. Among the signers of the old document were these:

| | |
|---|---|
| Justus C. Strawbridge, | George W. Blabon, |
| George Strawbridge, M. D., | Joseph May, LL. D., |
| Francis R. Cope, | James Darrach, M. D., |
| Francis B. Reeves, | Edward H. Coates, |
| John T. Bailey, | Benjamin H. Shoemaker, |
| Enoch Lewis, | Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., |
| Redwood F. Warner, | George D. Bromley, |
| Richard S. Mason, | Nathaniel E. Janney, |
| N. Du Bois Miller, | Charles Wood, D. D., |
| William C. Alderson, | Herbert Welsh, |
| William Longstreth, | John B. Garrett, |
| Henry S. Pancoast, | George Burnham, Jr., |
| Henry Hartshorne, M. D., | Eugene Delano, |
| Thomas C. Potter, M. D., | H. W. Merchant, |
| Stuart Wood, | George Burnham, Sr., |
| Owen J. Wister, | William Burnham, |
| John Stewardson, | Charles Richardson, |
| Walter Cope, | Lincoln L. Eyre, |
| Dr. James E. Rhoads, | Theodore Wernwag, |
| George Wharton Pepper, | Fred W. Taylor, |
| Joel J. Baily, | John M. Whitall, |
| William N. McVickar, D. D., | George N. Dunning, |
| Edward T. Bartlett, D. D., | John D. Avil, |
| Ellis D. Williams, | Theodore J. Lewis, |
| David Scull, | Arthur E. Newbold, |
| Joshua L. Baily, | Clarke Merchant, |
| | Conyers Button, |
| | Thomas W. Sparks, |
| | Dr. John D. Thomas. |

In conversation with one of these gentlemen to-day, he was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times if there was any reason why the sentiments expressed three years ago had been altered.

"No," he said, "not to my knowledge, at any rate. So far as I am concerned, my sentiments are the same to-day that they were when I signed that document. I have no reason to doubt that Quay is held in the same esteem precisely that he was then by the other signers. It is an outrage that he should come to this city from Beaver, 400 miles away, and dictate to us who shall be our Mayor. We are tired of Quay, of Martin, and all their gang. The city is in their grasp absolutely, so far as the legislative departments of it are concerned. It looks as if this was an attempt to turn over to the corporations the executive department. It is time for the people to rebel again against Quay's rule."

## WILL REMEMBER THE BRAVE FIREMEN

### Theatrical Benefit in Aid of Bresnan's and Rooney's Families.

A movement has been started to give a theatrical performance for the benefit of the families of Chief Bresnan and Assistant Foreman Rooney, who were killed in the fire in West Twenty-fourth Street last Saturday.

Theodore Moss, proprietor of the Star Theatre, was the first to take action in the matter, and he tendered the free use of the Star for the performance. In talking the subject over with other managers, however, Mr. Moss came to the conclusion that the benefit should be participated in by all the theatrical managers, and that a larger house than the Star should be selected for the performance. Abbey, Schoeffel, & Grau were consulted, and they tendered the use of the Metropolitan Opera House for the occasion.

A meeting of managers will be held in the Hotel Metropole this afternoon, at which the Fire Commissioners will be represented, and arrangements for the proposed benefit will be perfected.

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch said yesterday that the fund for the relief of the families of Battalion Chief Bresnan and Assistant Foreman Rooney, who lost their lives at a fire in West Twenty-fourth Street last week, has reached $1,000. Among the contributions received yesterday was a check for $100 from Jacob H. Schiff. Controller Fitch gave $50 and so did Park Commissioner Bell and Henry R. McLean.

## OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA DENOUNCED

### M. S. Gabriel Addresses a Meeting in the North Presbyterian Church.

A meeting of people interested in the Armenian question was held in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, last night. The Rev. S. B. Rossiter, pastor of the church, presided.

A large map was stretched on a frame back of the pulpit, and the geography of Armenia was explained and a brief history of the country was given by one of the Armenian physicians in this city. The Rev. Mr. Rossiter introduced the chief speaker of the evening, M. S. Gabriel, the editor of Haik, the only Armenian newspaper published in this city.

Mr. Gabriel gave a graphic description of the outrages perpetrated under the rule of the Sublime Porte. He declared that the course of this Government in trying to make an independent investigation was right, but that it was not the part of this Government to interfere officially. Yet Americans, he said, should unite with all Christendom in denouncing the outrages and demanding of the proper authorities, the signers of the Berlin treaty, that they should compel Turkey to desist. Mr. Gabriel thought Armenia should be made autonomous.

Dr. Stryker offered a series of resolutions denouncing Turkey, and calling upon the United States and foreign Governments to do everything possible to put an end to the atrocities. These were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

## *THE WEATHER FORECAST.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE, threatening weather and light snows, warmer in northwest portion, southerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, local snows, warmer in northern portion, southerly winds. VERMONT, local snows, warmer, southerly shifting to westerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, local snows, warmer in western portion, southerly shifting to westerly winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, generally fair, southerly shifting to westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, local snow in northern portion, fair in southern portion, warmer in northern portion, southerly shifting to westerly winds.

MISSOURI, fair, decidedly colder, northerly winds. NEW-JERSEY and DELAWARE, fair, westerly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, southerly shifting to northwesterly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, decidedly colder, northerly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, decidedly colder, with a cold wave Friday night, northerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, decidedly colder, with a cold wave, northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, colder, westerly shifting to northwesterly winds, decidedly colder by Saturday morning.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, colder, northwest winds, cold wave by Saturday morning. OHIO, fair, cold wave, winds becoming northwesterly. INDIANA, fair, colder, with a cold wave, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, cold wave, northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, colder, with a cold wave in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, decidedly colder, northwesterly winds. IOWA, fair, colder, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in southeastern portion, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds. NEBRASKA, fair, colder in eastern portion, variable winds. KANSAS, fair, colder, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. VIRGINIA, fair, colder in northwestern portion, westerly winds, becoming northwesterly. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, westerly to northwesterly winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair, colder in northern portions, westerly winds, becoming northwest. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. MISSISSIPPI, fair, colder in northern portion, northerly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder in northwestern portion, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, colder, winds becoming northerly. ARKANSAS, fair, colder, winds becoming northerly.

The northwestern area of high pressure has moved southeast to Iowa. The depression which has been nearly stationary in the lake regions for the past twenty-four hours has gained energy and is now central over Georgian Bay. The area of low pressure noted in Northwestern Texas has been crowded southward by the advancing wave of high pressure to the north of it. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Northwest, causing a cold wave in Minnesota and Iowa. The temperature has risen over the lower lakes and in Northern New-England and has fallen over the Eastern Gulf coast. There has been no change in temperature in other Eastern districts. Light rains or snows have occurred on the South Atlantic coast and in the lake regions. The weather is likely to clear in the lake regions Friday and remain generally fair in other portions of the country, with a probable exception in New-England. The temperature will fall in most districts east of the Mississippi. A cold wave is indicated for Northern Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New-York.


# Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

**Scott's Emulsion**

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. Pamphlet free. Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.


# ROADSTERS NOW LEADING

## Ahead in the Metropolitan Association Cycling Tournament.

## WON TWO GAMES FROM BROOKLYN

### Rahway Bowlers Were in Fine Form and Rolled a Steady Game—Horn Blowing Could Not Disconcert Them.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 3.—The Union County Roadsters, after a plucky up-hill fight, are now in the lead in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs Bowling series. They defeated the hitherto invincible Brooklyn Bicycle Club two games to-night on the Lyceum alleys. The score in the first game was 844 to 751, and in the second 798 to 748.

The Brooklynites did not distinguish themselves, either, on the alley. They came out to Rahway supplied with tin horns, which made a noise equal to the whistle of an ocean greyhound. When the rooters of the Roadsters saw the horns of the Brooklyn boys, a collection was taken, and a toy store hard by was immediately depleted of its stock of horns.

After the deep, sonorous sound of the Brooklyn horns had ceased, owing to their being so far behind, the Roadsters began; and then the Brooklyn lads said that the Union County Roadster boys interfered with their play by blowing the horns. Capt. Chamberlain and his men had prepared a supper for the visitors after the game. They had previously agreed to remain and enjoy the spread. After the game, chagrined at their defeat, they refused to stay, and this act did not tend to promote good feeling between the two clubs.

To-night's victories make twelve consecutive wins for the Roadsters. Their good work is the result of hard practice through the week. The Roadsters took the lead in both games and maintained it steadily to the end. Pandemonium reigned supreme throughout the evening. Heretofore the noise has been only vocal, but to-night it was impossible to hear one's voice, so great was the noise made by the horns. Chief of Police Wright came near stopping the "rooters."

For the Roadsters, Messrs. Black and Chamberlain and Martin were in splendid form, as their scores show. The Roadsters celebrated their victory over the Brooklynites in a lively manner.

Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black | 4 | 4 | 2 | 182 |
| Martin | 5 | 4 | 1 | 196 |
| Chamberlain | 6 | 6 | 2 | 176 |
| Mooney | 2 | 3 | 5 | 141 |
| Howard | 2 | 4 | 4 | 149 |
| Total | 15 | 21 | 14 | 844 |

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson | 2 | 4 | 4 | 145 |
| Hobby | 1 | 3 | 4 | 162 |
| Stebbins | 2 | 5 | 3 | 153 |
| Gardner | 2 | 2 | 6 | 141 |
| Leach | 1 | 5 | 4 | 150 |
| Total | 10 | 19 | 21 | 751 |

FRAMES.

U. C. R.....76 174 269 355 446 507 604 699 782 844
B. B. C.....55 135 213 280 358 446 516 590 675 751

Scorers—A. C. Watson and W. E. Fuller. Referees—E. B. Slater and G. D. White. Captains—A. H. Chamberlain and T. Anderson.

SECOND GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black | 3 | 4 | 3 | 172 |
| Martin | 1 | 5 | 4 | 145 |
| Chamberlain | 3 | 4 | 3 | 162 |
| Mooney | 0 | 7 | 3 | 153 |
| Howard | 2 | 6 | 2 | 163 |
| Total | 9 | 26 | 15 | 795 |

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson | 4 | 2 | 4 | 171 |
| Hobby | 3 | 1 | 6 | 141 |
| Stebbins | 1 | 4 | 5 | 147 |
| Gardner | 1 | 5 | 4 | 139 |
| Leach | 2 | 4 | 4 | 150 |
| Total | 11 | 16 | 23 | 748 |

FRAMES.

U. C. R.....96 173 256 338 417 485 569 649 723 795
B. B. C.....77 140 216 283 357 427 501 591 659 748

Scorers—A. C. Watson and W. E. Fuller. Referees—E. B. Slater and G. D. White. Captains—A. H. Chamberlain and F. Anderson.

## NEW-YORKS' GOOD BOWLING.

### Won Two Games in Harlem Republican Club Series.

The remarkable score rolled by the first team of the New-York Bowling Club was the only redeeming feature of the games in the Harlem Republican tournament last night. The New-Yorks scored 906 pins. "Billy" Shaw of the New-York Athletic Club team did the best work for the New-Yorks in the game, scoring 222 pins on six strikes, three spares, and one break. The New-Yorks, of course, won the game, and had just 103 pins to spare.

The first game resulted in an unexpected victory for the first team of the Lincoln Club, who defeated the second five of the Phoenix team by 12 pins. In the third game, the first New-York team defeated the first Lincoln team by 113 pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

LINCOLN NO. 1.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Croft | 1 | 4 | 5 | 139 |
| Woodruff | 2 | 2 | 6 | 132 |
| Prise | 2 | 6 | 2 | 167 |
| Matthews | 3 | 4 | 3 | 163 |
| Cook | 2 | 6 | 2 | 173 |
| Total | 10 | 22 | 18 | 774 |

PHOENIX NO. 2.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| McLean | 2 | 3 | 5 | 143 |
| Pearse | 2 | 6 | 2 | 178 |
| Koecter | 2 | 3 | 2 | 172 |
| Hamilton | 0 | 3 | 7 | 123 |
| Lefferts | 2 | 4 | 4 | 146 |
| Total | 8 | 22 | 20 | 762 |

FRAMES.

Lincoln No. 1.57 142 218 295 368 444 531 604 686 774
Phoenix No. 2.88 168 245 315 373 468 548 611 694 762

Averages—Lincoln No. 1, 154 1-5; Phoenix No. 2, 152 2-5. Scorers—William A. Little and Frank Schwab. Umpire—D. E. Gaddis.

SECOND GAME.

PHOENIX NO. 2.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| McLean | 3 | 4 | 3 | 162 |
| Pearse | 2 | 6 | 2 | 168 |
| Koecter | 3 | 5 | 2 | 173 |
| Hamilton | 2 | 4 | 4 | 146 |
| Lefferts | 1 | 6 | 3 | 154 |
| Total | 11 | 25 | 14 | 803 |

NEW-YORK NO. 1.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meyer | 2 | 7 | 1 | 187 |
| H. Brill | 1 | 5 | 4 | 148 |
| Swartz | 1 | 8 | 1 | 179 |
| Shaw | 6 | 3 | 3 | 222 |
| F. Brill | 2 | 5 | 3 | 170 |
| Total | 12 | 28 | 10 | 906 |

FRAMES.

Phoenix No. 2.94 166 251 338 428 499 565 650 737 803
N. Y. No. 1.85 180 275 358 444 541 633 727 812 906

Averages—Phoenix No. 2, 160 3-5; New-York No. 1, 181 1-5. Scorers—J. B. Carss and Charles Guibert. Umpire—Charles E. Merritt.

THIRD GAME.

NEW-YORK NO. 1.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meyer | 5 | 5 | 0 | 214 |
| H. Brill | 1 | 4 | 5 | 138 |
| Swartz | 3 | 3 | 4 | 149 |
| Shaw | 2 | 7 | 1 | 174 |
| F. Brill | 5 | 5 | 0 | 221 |
| Total | 16 | 24 | 10 | 896 |

LINCOLN NO. 1.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Croft | 3 | 2 | 5 | 138 |
| Woodruff | 2 | 5 | 3 | 169 |
| Price | 3 | 4 | 3 | 155 |
| Matthews | 2 | 6 | 2 | 172 |
| Cook | 1 | 5 | 4 | 149 |
| Total | 11 | 22 | 17 | 783 |

FRAMES.

N. Y. No. 1..89 171 250 333 430 522 614 711 817 896
Lincoln No. 1.87 156 230 324 396 452 525 595 689 783

Averages—New-York No. 1, 179 1-5; Lincoln No. 1, 156 3-5. Scorers—Frank Schwab and Charles Fraud. Umpire—W. T. Purdy.

## DUCKER APPOINTED CHAIRMAN.

### Will Be at the Head of the State Division Racing Board.

The new Chairman of the State Division Racing Board, as was foreshadowed in The New-York Times a week ago, will be Henry E. Ducker of Buffalo. The appointment was announced yesterday, and it meets with the general approval of the wheelmen. Mr. Ducker knows cycling from A to Z, and will give to the office the aid of a ripe experience. He made himself famous in the eighties through his management of the Springfield race meets.

Associated on the board with Chairman Ducker will be C. Edward Wood of Syracuse, and A. D. Wait of Cohoes. Both of these gentlemen are well-known in division matters, and their selection will no doubt give satisfaction all around.

Chief Consul Potter intended to announce the various division committees for the ensuing year yesterday, but at the last moment decided to postpone it until next week.

**Sanger Joins the Spalding Team.**

Walter Sanger, the famous Class B cyclist, signed a contract yesterday to ride for A. G. Spalding & Brothers during the coming season. He and "Fred" Titus, the young phenomenon, will be the stars of the team, and between them they will doubtless make a great record. Sanger will at once take up his residence in this city. Sanger was one of the few men who defeated Champion Arthur A. Zimmerman before he became a professional, and many claim that the fast Milwaukeean is the peer of any rider in the country. Among other records, Sanger holds the following: Quarter-mile competition, flying start, 0:26 3-5; two-thirds of a mile, flying start, unpaced, 1:24; one mile, flying start, unpaced, 2:07 1-5; one-mile competition, handicap, 2:08 1-5. Sanger last season won more races than any other Class B rider. He and Titus will be trained the coming season by T. Shafer.

## AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Chief Consul Gentle of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen has appointed Frank Eveland Consul for Jersey City and Victor Meyer local Consul for Hoboken. There are 3,000 wheelmen in the two cities, only 200 of whom are members of the league, and Messrs. Eveland and Meyer will endeavor to capture the other 2,800.

—"Charlie" Murphy, who was one of the injured in the recent trolley accident in Brooklyn, is not so badly hurt as has been stated. He will be able to ride again, and ought to be out in a fortnight.

—Howard E. Raymond will continue to act as Chairman of the Racing Board until the latter part of February. He has sent in his letter of resignation.

—San Francisco is to have a six-day race meet, beginning on Feb. 26. It will be a purely amateur affair.

—The Riverside Wheelmen will have their first meeting under the new administration this evening.

## TROTTER VERSUS HACKNEY.

### American-Bred Horses That Have Been Trained to High Stepping.

Up to the time of the last National Horse Show there were few horsemen who supposed that the trotting horse of America could be successfully trained to the trick of extravagant stepping, the gait characteristic of the breed being rather long and low than high in the air.

When the fact came out during the horse show that John A. Logan's highstepper The Devil's Deputy was by Petrolla, a son of Red Wilkes, the trotting enthusiasts marveled that a horse of such breeding should carry off the blue ribbon at the highstepping game in competition with hackneys, and the news that all of Charles F. Bates's many prize winners at the same show were of the American breed of harness horses will create something of a stir in the trotting-horse world.

That the home-bred trotting horse can hold his own with the hackneys or the imported French coacher at any game in harness is now pretty well assured. John T. Sloane is driving a very fine pair of these trotting-bred park horses, which he recently purchased. They are Easter and Marceline, both standard and registered mares, that were raised by the Kinsman brothers of Kinsman, Ohio, and got by the trotting stallion Marcie Medium, a son of Happy Medium, the sire of Nancy Hanks, 2:04. They have trotted to pole in 2:32, and with their tails docked and manes pulled, they make a wonderfully brilliant pair of high steppers for park driving.

C. F. Bates has just returned from a trip to Ohio, where most of his trotting-bred cobs are purchased. He went West last week to negotiate for John A. Logan's Oriole Farm at Youngstown, Ohio, but failed to come to terms, and arranged for another place near Hubbard, Ohio, where he will fit up an extensive training stable.

One of the features of the big barn will be a show ring, 135x50 feet in size, where the green horses picked up through the country can be mounted and schooled to all-round harness work, so that when they are brought into the city stable they will be seasoned and shaped up for immediate use.

Mr. Bates brought in with him a number of very high class animals on his return from Ohio. The star of the lot is the standard trotting mare Ione, by Pero, son of Backman's Idol, out of Mariah, by Guide, the son of Swigart and tracing back in the maternal line to Old Lize, the granddam of Diamond, 2:28. Ione was raised by A. E. Kimberly, West Liberty, Iowa. Mr. Bates says she trotted a mile in 2:17 over the Meadville (Penn.) track last season, reeling the last half in 1:04¾, and that she can step as high as any hackney in America with both knees and hocks.

This mare is intended as a mate to Coltsville, the brilliant high stepper that Mr. Bates exhibited at the National Horse Show in November. Coltsville is a registered trotter, and he was pronounced by Harry Livesey, the English judge of hackneys, to be the equal of any harness horse at the Garden show. He is by Oberlin, the son of Harold, that sired D. D. Rockefeller's noted trotter, Dodgeville, 2:14¼, and his dam is Niles, by Ledger, the grandsire of Ryland T., 2:07¾; second dam, Sir James, the dam of Mohawk Gift, 2:21¾, by Campbell's Hiatoga.

Another notable addition to Mr. Bates's collection of high steppers is Billy the Prophet, a trotter with a record of about 2:37, that will be used as a mate for Cadet, the superb all-around harness horse that was shown at the Garden last November as a tandem leader, as a high stepper in single and double harness, as a brougham horse, both single and double, and as one of the leaders of Mr. Bates's showy four-in-hand coach team, winning a piece of the money in nearly every class.

Cadet was formerly known as Harry Wilkes, and is by the trotting stallion Allie Wilkes, 2:15, owned by W. C. France of this city, out of Red Bird, by Joe Hazzard. Both Cadet and Billy the Prophet are marked with a strip in the face and four white feet, and with Commander and Cardinal, two other trotting-bred Horse Show winners, matched in the same way, they will give Mr. Bates one of the spiciest four-in-hands in this country, and a four, too, that can whirl their owner's big yellow and black coach over the road at a 3:00 gait or faster with both wheelers and leaders on a square trot.

Mr. Bates is an ardent believer in the American trotting horse of the better type for park and road work. He says they are the most enduring breed of harness horses to be found, and that when properly trimmed up and trained for the high-stepping business the best of them can act as high as any hackney in the world.

Out of 100 or more park horses now on show at the city stables of the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company a large majority are of the trotting breed, and twenty or more of them are the get of Francis Allie Wilkes, 2:15, the son of Red Wilkes and Alex, by Allie West, 2:25, the son of Almont.

The company has sold to Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert a remarkably fine pair of bays for brougham and carriage use, and to Henry T. Sloane a very stylish brown horse of the same type.

Another sale made to George E. Dodge of this city, who bought the prize-winning high-stepper Daredevil, that has won many ribbons and much admiration in the harness classes at Long Branch, Philadelphia, and New-York horse shows. Daredevil is a trotting-bred horse, although a perfect hackney in type, his sire being Roger Hanson, 2:28½, a son of Alta, 2:32, by American Clay. It is said that Daredevil is a full brother to the noted Grand Circuit campaigner, Jesse Hanson, 2:13¾.

## HOPEFUL OF RACING.

### Horses Entered Freely for Coney Island and Brooklyn Jockey Club Events.

The entry lists for the more important stakes of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Jockey Clubs, which closed at midnight on Wednesday, show that turfmen generally take an optimistic view of racing for the coming season. All the entries have not yet reached the clubs, for any bearing the date of Jan. 2 are eligible, and many owners wait until the last moment before taking action.

Up to yesterday the Brooklyn Club had received entries from sixty-six owners. For the Amazon Stakes, at four furlongs, for two-year-fillies, forty-eight nominations have been made; for the Clover Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, at five furlongs, forty-nine; for the Hanover Stakes, for two-year-olds, four furlongs, fifty-two; for the Seaside Stakes, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, fifty-four.

The events for three-year-olds and upward had received the following number of entries: Brooklyn Handicap, one and one-quarter miles, twenty-seven; Brookdale Handicap, one and one-eighth miles, twenty-four; Parkway Handicap, one and one-sixteenth miles, twenty-five; Myrtle Stakes, one and one-sixteenth miles, twenty-four.

In the three-year-old division, the number of nominations was: Boulevard Handicap, one and one-eighth miles, twenty-eight; Falcon Stakes, one and one-sixteenth miles, twenty-seven; Preakness Stakes, one and one-sixteenth miles, thirty; May Stakes, six furlongs, thirty-seven.

The horses named for the Brooklyn Handicap are as follows:

| Name. | Age. | Name. | Age. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arcas | 3 | Lazzarone | 4 |
| Assignee | 4 | Lehman | 4 |
| Banquet | 4 | Leonawell | 6 |
| Baroness | 4 | Matt Byrnes, (imp.) | 4 |
| Bassetlaw | 5 | Patrician | 4 |
| Bathampton, (imp.) | 4 | Ramapo | 5 |
| Buckrene | 4 | Ray S. | 6 |
| Counter Tenor | 3 | Rubicon | 4 |
| Declare | 4 | Sir Francis | 5 |
| Don Alonzo | 5 | Sir Knight | 4 |
| Dr. Rice | 5 | Sir Walter | 5 |
| Ed Kearney | 4 | Song and Dance | 4 |
| Hugh Penny | 5 | Sport | 5 |
| Hornpipe | 4 | | |

It was announced at the offices of the Coney Island Jockey Club yesterday afternoon that the number of entries received up to noon for the Futurity of 1897 was 520. Last year the number was in the neighborhood of 

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Daily..3 cents; Sunday..5 cents; Weekly..3 cents.

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Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

| | 1 Yr | 6 Mo | 3 Mo | 1 Mo |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, with Sunday | $10.00 | $5.00 | $2.50 | 90 |
| Daily, without Sunday | 8.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 75 |
| Sunday edition only | 2.00 | 1.00 | 50 | .... |
| Any one day (except Sunday) | 1.50 | 75 | 40 | .... |
| Weekly edition | 1.00 | 50 | 30 | .... |

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.
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London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Othello.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Country Sport.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-56th, 57th St—2:00—Symphony Society Concert.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Taming the Shrew.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Irish Inspiration.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Humpty Dumpty.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Uriel Acosta.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL, Madison Av-27th St—2:30—Musical Recital.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
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| | 1894. | 1895. | | 1894. | 1895. |
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| 3 A. M. | 34 | 25 | 3:30 P. M. | 42 | 31 |
| 6 A. M. | 33 | 23 | 6 P. M. | 43 | 32 |
| 9 A. M. | 38 | 25 | 9 P. M. | 40 | 30 |
| 12 M. | 41 | 28 | 12 P. M. | 40 | 29 |

Average temperature yesterday.....27⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....37⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....26⅜
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For the "Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1895.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

## WITHDRAW LEGAL TENDERS.

Congress met again yesterday after its holiday making, and the House fell at once to a continuation of the debate on Mr. Springer's Banking bill. What will be done with it is entirely a matter of conjecture. There is no sign that it will meet with any more approval than before the recess. Mr. Springer, with the buoyancy of disposition characteristic of the man, avows his belief that the House will act within a week, and he proposes to have a Democratic caucus to determine in what way it will act. He says naïvely that a caucus decision will give many members an excuse for voting for the bill even if they do not like it; but he does not say how he will get his caucus decision. Even if he were right, and the bill could be pushed through the House, there is not the slightest evidence that it could pass the Senate. If it could pass both houses and become a law it would not help the situation a particle. On the contrary, it would do great mischief.

The bill is fatally wrong because it does not provide for any adequate disposition of the legal-tender notes. To have the Treasury exposed to the full force of the drain that is inevitable from these notes, to aggravate that drain by further unsettling the public mind as to the currency through the creation of an entirely new sort of bank notes, and the addition of a still more novel sort of State bank notes, is merely to invite disaster. This has been proved over and again so often and so plainly that it would seem in vain to repeat it were it not that it is only by constant iteration that the minds of Congressmen can be affected at all. It may require financial disturbance and distress to open the eyes of Congress to the consequences of such action. Certainly those consequences will follow if nothing is done to prevent them. Absolutely the only thing that can remove so much of the trouble of the Treasury and of the business world as comes from the unstable condition of the currency is the final retirement of a certain definite and substantial portion of the legal-tender notes. It is to that end that all effort must now be directed. If Mr. Carlisle has any influence with Congress—and we believe that he has—he can save himself and the Administration a great deal of risk, of trouble, and some discredit by using his influence to secure this purpose. How it is done is not a matter of very great consequence, so that it is done clearly and openly and in a way to impress public opinion. That and that alone will render the immediate future fairly secure.

## SCHMITTBERGER'S CASE.

The Code of Criminal Procedure of the State of New-York, in the three hundred and ninety-fifth section thereof, sets forth that "a confession of a defendant * * * can be given in evidence against him * * * unless made upon a stipulation of the District Attorney that he shall not be prosecuted therefor." Section 79 of the Penal Code declares that "a person offending against any provision of any of the foregoing sections of this code relating to bribery is a competent witness against another person so offending, and may be compelled to attend and testify upon any trial, hearing, proceeding, or investigation, in the same manner as any other person. But the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying. A person so testifying to the giving of a bribe which has been accepted, shall not thereafter be liable to indictment, prosecution, or punishment for that bribery, and may plead or prove the giving of testimony secondarily in bar of such an indictment or prosecution."

Everybody has been assuming that the confession of Schmittberger to the Lexow committee secured him immunity in respect of all of the offenses of which he gave true evidence. The statutory foundation for this belief lies in the provision we have just cited. There does not appear, however, to be any doubt that the counsel of Schmittberger assented to his giving testimony that incriminated himself before the Lexow committee. The presumption of fact is that they would not so have assented unless they had been satisfied that his testimony would have the effect of relieving him from any criminal responsibility for the acts concerning which he might truly testify. The only person authorized to promise him immunity being the District Attorney, it was generally assumed, when Schmittberger appeared as a witness, that the District Attorney had "stipulated," not only that his evidence should not be used against him, but that he should not be subjected to prosecution in respect to the acts or practices of which he had testified. Consequently, the announcement that Schmittberger's trial for the offenses for which he is indicted and was indicted when his testimony was sought and accepted by the Lexow committee, will proceed as if he had given no testimony has struck the public with surprise.

It is quite true that the "stipulation" contemplated by the Code of Criminal Procedure extends simply to the testimony of the defendant, and does not guarantee him immunity except from the consequences of his own confession. But it is also true that no competent counsel would advise a client who had been indicted to give testimony upon the subject matter of his indictment unless they had been assured beforehand that he would not be prosecuted at all for his connection with the acts to which he testified, unless, indeed, he was promised immunity in respect to the whole subject matter of his testimony. Now, Schmittberger's testimony related entirely to the practices for participation in which he himself was indicted. The question is whether his counsel were deceived or outwitted by the promises of immunity held out to him, or whether they advised him to testify upon considerations which came short of a promise of immunity.

Now, it is to be noted that there was no very efficient penalty provided for the refusal of a witness to testify before the Lexow committee. The committee had no means of enforcing its subpoenas, and its lack of power in this respect is very properly made the subject of a special presentation by the special Committee on Municipal Reform of the Chamber of Commerce. The committee did, indeed, secure the indictment of Sheehan for his refusal to show it his bankbooks. But Sheehan is still at large, and apparently not troubled in his mind. The committee could report to the Senate that a witness had committed contempt of it, and the Senate could then take such order as seemed suitable in the premises. But the history of like cases was not very encouraging. Schmittberger could have refused to answer, upon the ground that his answers might tend to criminate him in respect to a matter for which he was already under indictment, and he would doubtless have gone unpunished. The real power that the Lexow committee had in compelling the evidence of unwilling witnesses was that they should not be prosecuted for the evidence they gave, nor upon the matter with respect to which they gave evidence.

The circumstances all indicate that Schmittberger and Schmittberger's counsel received what they regarded as a satisfactory assurance of immunity for Schmittberger before Schmittberger gave evidence. What, then, are we to conclude from the fact that, in spite of such an implied or expressed assurance, Schmittberger is to be prosecuted? Is it the abstract zeal for righteousness of the District Attorney? Or is it the fact that the most odious and formidable of policemen to the Commissioners and other officials with whom the District Attorney is politically in alliance is the "informer," or the "squealer," as they would prefer to call him, and that they demand the prosecution of Schmittberger to deter other policemen, not from the crime of blackmailing, but from the crime of confession?

## REPUBLICAN SENATORS STAND BY THE SUGAR TRUST.

The exclusion of American live cattle and dressed beef by the Belgian Government leaves no important Continental port open to these American products. We have heretofore followed in these columns the development of this retaliatory policy, which was originally adopted by Germany, and has since been taken up by Denmark, France, Belgium, and other countries. The cause of this exhibition of commercial hostility was the imposition by the United States of a discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound on raw sugar imported from countries that pay an export bounty on sugar.

Last year we imported from Germany about $16,000,000 worth of raw beet sugar. This year the German crop has been increased by about 25 per cent., and there is also an increase in the other Continental countries, some of which pay export bounties. With an exceptionally large surplus to be sold abroad, Germany was confronted by our new discriminating tax, a handicap to which she was unwilling to submit. In addition, during the first two months of the new tariff, by an erroneous construction of the law there were imposed at our ports certain restrictions with respect to German sugar which were equivalent to absolute prohibition. The formal protest of the German Government made no impression upon Congress, and Germany began the work of retaliation. In this the German Government had the warm support of the German agriculturists, and the powerful agrarian influence in other Continental countries has led other Continental Governments to follow the German example, possibly under pressure from Berlin. As the matter now stands, our large and growing trade with these countries in cattle, fresh beef, canned beef, and other meat products is in danger of extinction, and our still more important trade in these products with the United Kingdom is threatened.

We call attention once more to the attitude of the Republicans in the Senate, for it is their refusal even to consider the pending bill for the repeal of this discriminating duty that has induced a continuance and extension of this retaliatory policy and that now promises to inflict great and possibly irreparable injury upon the export trade of the United States.

Everybody knows that the Democratic Party is ready and anxious to repeal the duty. It is admitted that it was imposed unwisely and without due regard for the effect it might have. We understand that it was the purpose of the Democratic majority in the Senate to withdraw it in the tariff conference, but our readers understand why, during the sessions of the conference committee, no changes were made in the Senate's Tariff bill. Since that time the development of the German and Continental retaliatory policy has emphasized the expediency of repeal. The President has most earnestly recommended that the duty should be removed; the Democrats of the House have repeatedly voted against the imposition of such a duty; when the question was taken up in the Senate, a few weeks ago, only three Democratic Senators were found voting on the wrong side. It is within bounds to say that at least three-quarters of the Democratic Senators stand with the Democratic majority in the House and with the Democratic President for prompt repeal.

But the opposition of the solid Republican vote in the Senate, assisted openly by three Democrats and secretly by four or five more who dodged the vote a few weeks ago, prevents action on the bill and may fairly be held responsible for all the development of the Continental retaliatory policy which has taken place since the pending bill was reported from the Senate Committee on Finance in August last.

The attitude of the Republicans of the Senate toward this very important question is extraordinary and shameful. The attitude of many of the leading Republican journals toward the same subject is inconsistent, discreditable, and unpatriotic. Before the vote of Dec. 12 these journals not only urged that the differential of 1-8 of a cent and the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent should be cut off, but also predicted that when the question should be taken up the Democrats would be found voting in the negative and the Republicans in the affirmative. Immediately after the record of that vote had disclosed the Republicans voting solidly in the negative, while all the affirmative votes were cast by Democrats, these journals turned sharply around and commended the action of the Republicans upon the ground that it was inexpedient to reopen the tariff question!

Now, to those who recall the proceedings in the Senate during the last days of the first session, and who remember the admissions and explanations freely made then by The New-York Tribune and other prominent Republican journals, there is no mystery about the refusal of the Republican Senators to permit action on this question. It was repeatedly admitted in those days that an alliance of the Republicans, under the direction of Mr. Aldrich, with the Gorman group of Democrats had been formed. It is plain enough that this alliance still exists, and that its purpose is to prevent any reduction of the Sugar Trust's tariff subsidy. The pending bill repeals the protective differential of 1-8 of a cent as well as the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent. The repeal of the 1-10 is opposed by the Sugar Trust and by the Aldrich-Gorman alliance in the interest of the Trust, simply because it is feared that the 1-8 would be repealed at the same time.

As we have said heretofore, the discriminating duty could be repealed in one hour, any day, if the Republican Senators, or half of them or one-third of them, would join the Democrats in voting for repeal. But, under the influence of Aldrich and in obedience to the terms of the agreement between Aldrich and Gorman's little group of Sugar Trust Democrats, they have preferred to sacrifice a considerable part of their country's export trade in cattle and meat products in order that the Sugar Trust may retain that part of its subsidy which is represented by the duty of 1-8 of a cent a pound on refined sugar.

## A CASE IN POINT.

Those who think that the entire police force of New-York, without exception, can, because of the rottenness of some parts of it, be discredited with impunity, do not know what has, despite that rottenness, been done by the police.

A case has recently come to our knowledge that illustrates this statement, and also shows what the effect is of indiscriminate and sweeping condemnation of the department, especially of Superintendent Byrnes, in the spirit shown by Dr. Parkhurst—with the best motives, unquestionably, in his own mind. Only a few days since, a tradesman in the neighborhood of the Post Office came, in the course of his business, in possession of a check on a large bank. During the day he appeared at the bank to cash it, and the detective employed by the bank perceived that he was accompanied by a known "crook," while three more of the same kind awaited him on the sidewalk. Under instructions the check was not cashed and identification was required. The detective soon learned that the merchant was in a semi-dazed condition, that the "crooks" claimed that they had won money from him, and that it was to pay them that he had sought to cash the check. It was with some difficulty and only on threat of arrest that the poor fellow was finally rescued from the clutches of his desperate companions.

Now, six months ago this sort of an incident could not have occurred in the district where it actually took place. These professional thieves would not have dared to show their faces there. They would not dare to do so now, if they did not think that there was some chance that Mr. Byrnes is to be "turned down," and that the sleepless vigilance which all familiar with the subject know has prevailed in the financial centre of the city had been relaxed. It is of no small value to New-York that it is now and has long been shunned by the sharpers who prey on the customers of moneyed institutions. This is due to Mr. Byrnes, and to no one else. It is worth remembering when the question of "getting rid" of him is under consideration.

## A CHANCE FOR DEMOCRATS AT ALBANY.

The Democratic members of the Legislature ought to show themselves capable of benefiting by experience, and to place themselves in a position to benefit by the mistakes of the majority, upon which the full responsibility of legislation has devolved. The people of the State, and especially the people of the chief city of the State, have declared themselves very distinctly regarding various measures of reform. It is to be remembered that the vote which is determined by the convictions of intelligent men upon such measures is the decisive vote that turns the scale at elections. The party that wins it is the party that succeeds.

Now, the Republican majority at Albany, having the responsibility of an unusual amount of very important legislation to bear, may halt and palter, seeking partisan advantage where there should be regard only for public interests. It may divide, it may fritter away its strength, it may fall far short of public expectation.

The chance of the Democrats lies in putting no obstacle in the way of the exposure or the reform of any public abuse. They should make no opposition to measures that are demanded for the improvement of public administration in State or city. If the Republicans should divide, they may gain great credit for themselves and for their party by joining with those who are on the right side of any measure demanded by a sound public sentiment and helping to pass it.

Few measures before the Legislature are political in any legitimate sense. Most of them affect questions of honest, economical, and efficient administration of public interests in which all citizens have an equal concern, regardless of party. It is the best politics to be on the side of honesty and efficiency, the remedy of evils and the improvement of methods. That is where the Democrats in the Legislature should put themselves all through the session, if they wish to recover public confidence.

## THE BLUEFIELDS MARE'S NEST.

The clumsy efforts of Senators who are more partisan than patriotic to find some occasion against the Government in its dealing with other countries seem destined to ridiculous failure. The call for reports or correspondence relating to "affairs at Bluefields" and for information as to the arrest of American citizens or interference with their rights by the Government or Nicaragua had this purpose and no other. It has been disposed of with the utmost dignity and suavity by the Secretary of State in his letter to the President transmitting the correspondence.

From this it very clearly appears that while two or three American citizens got themselves into trouble at Bluefields, our Government interposed in their behalf with promptness and extricated them with dispatch, though it is a little doubtful whether they deserved it. The mistake committed by Nicaragua in withdrawing the exequatur of Consul Braida was speedily corrected. In the case of the murder of the American citizen Wilson, at Rama, the Government acted with all possible promptness and discretion, and the Nicaraguan authorities appear to have done all in their power to redress the wrong.

The fact is that the State Department has shown admirable promptness, skill, and discretion in dealing with every incident of the Bluefields imbroglio that in any way concerned our Government, and Nicaragua has shown a special anxiety to comply with our demands and undo any wrong committed by its agents in time of excitement. The Administration has adhered firmly and wisely to the policy of recognizing the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito territory, and Great Britain has done the same thing and given no countenance to the petty intrigues in behalf of the "native Government," which has had nothing "native" about it but the nominal chief for years. The attempt to create a mountain out of the Bluefields molehill has been as vain as the effort to compromise the Government at Honolulu. The Senate gets all the information it asks for, but it invariably proves to be of no use to enemies of the Administration.

The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Bell Telephone Company, rendered on Wednesday, which has been called a victory for the Bell Company, is not one that necessarily affects public interests. The suit was brought on account of the Western Union's desire to obtain a larger share of the telephone spoils than it had secured under the Bell Company's interpretation of the memorable contract of 1879. Within the last few years the Bell Company has become the owner of stock in local exchange companies to the par value of $30,000,000 or more, and the Western Union asked for one-fifth of these shares and of the dividends paid on them, together with one-fifth of certain other receipts. The litigation has become quite complicated, but while the end has not been reached, the defeat of the Western Union seems distinctly foreshadowed. The term of the compromise contract will expire in 1896. It was under this contract that the Bell Company gained control of several of the important applications for patents that were afterward delayed for more than a dozen years in the Patent Office.

The latest action of the Newfoundland Legislature is not calculated to improve the reputation of the colony abroad at a time when it is most desirable that the confidence of foreign capitalists should be invited. At the election in November, vacancies which had been made in more than a dozen districts by the removal of members on charges of bribery were filled by members who were affiliated with those whom the courts had deprived of office. This unexpected result gave the discredited Whiteway party a majority once more, and this party majority has now passed a bill to remove the disabilities of all the old disqualified members, one of whom is Sir William Whiteway himself, who was Premier when the court convicted him and so many of his followers under the Corrupt Practices act. This man Whiteway was one of the provisional Trustees of the Commercial Bank, the collapse of which revealed the fact that the assets had been eaten up by enormous overdrafts. It is not expected that the bill to remove the disabilities of Whiteway and his followers will be approved by the Crown. If it should be, the work of the courts would virtually be undone.

The Sheriff's office has been a Tammany stronghold most of the time since John Kelly was first elected to it in 1857. There has been no Republican incumbent since that time, and the only anti-Tammany Democrats to hold the office were Peter Bowe and A. V. Davidson, who were elected in 1879 and 1882 respectively. It has been shorn of some of its attractions for politicians by the law which makes it a salaried office and requires the fees to be accounted for and turned into the Public Treasury. There have been profitable abuses, not only in the fee system, but in the management of Ludlow Street Jail and in the auction business for sales under executions. If Mr. Tamsen has any reforming proclivities, he will doubtless find ample scope for their exercise.

There is a bureau at Washington which has undertaken to correct geographical names. There are some in this State, as well as elsewhere, that need amendment. The gallant knight of the days of Queen Elizabeth who died on the scaffold under her successor, the man who was declared to be "the breath of the nostrils of the English Bishops," wrote his name Walter Ralegh. Why should the capital of North Carolina insert the letter "i"? Sir Thomas Arundell of Wardour had a daughter, Anne Arundell, who married a Lord Baltimore. A county in Maryland is called after her. Why should it be spelled with one "l," when the family in England to this day write Arundell? There is an earldom of Arundel held by another family, but that Earl and his family had nothing to do with Maryland. When James, Duke of York, under the grant from his brother, sent New-Netherland into the history of the past he created several new counties. He made a City and County of New-York from his English title, Albany from his Scotch title, Ulster County after his Irish title; he made also a Duke's County, which was afterward ceded to Massachusetts, and still bears the name. He made a Duchess County, in honor of his wife, Mary of Modenna, Duchess of York. People persist, however, in spelling Duchess with a "t," as though it had some relation to the Dutch. Yet, in fact, there was no early Dutch settlement there, and it was mainly peopled by German Palatines.

The mother of Thomas C. Cornell, who died at Yonkers last Sunday, was a sister of the famous Lucretia Mott, one of the original members of the Anti-Slavery Society of Philadelphia, founded in 1833. She married James Mott, the son of the Superintendent of the school in Dutchess County, N. Y., where she was being educated. To such an extreme did Lucretia Mott and her husband carry their views that they refused to use any of the products of slave labor, and Mr. Mott, who was engaged in a remunerative cotton business, relinquished it on that account. At one time Mrs. Mott made a journey into the South as far as Virginia, preaching against slavery in each meeting she attended. Next to this subject, that which most interested her was the granting of suffrage and equal rights to women. As an evidence of her advanced opinions, she would write in albums, when asked for her autograph, this sentiment: "In the true marriage relation the independence of the husband and wife is equal, their dependence mutual, and their obligations reciprocal." She died Nov. 11, 1880, aged eighty-seven years.

### "Les Huguenots" at the Opera.

Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the second time this season. It was an extra performance, and the cast was the same as that of Wednesday evening of last week. The house, however, was not so large by any means, though the audience was not as small as that which heard "Otello" on Wednesday evening. Possibly the raising of the prices had something to do with the moderate size of the audience. Those who were present seemed to believe that they were getting their money's worth, for they applauded the principal numbers enthusiastically and called out the noted singers after each act. Of course, the imposing display of artists took place at the end of the second act, when Mmes. Melba, Nordica, and Scalchi, and Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Maurel, and Plançon appeared stretched in line across the stage, bowing in response to the plaudits.

The performance had the same notable merits and defects as that of last week. The merits were confined to the principals and the defects to the chorus and ballet. The men of the chorus did some of their most untuneful singing, and the ballet danced out of time. Mme. Melba's singing of the music of Marguerite de Valois was more certain than at the first performance, and consequently gained in brilliancy. Mme. Nordica repeated her excellent work as Valentine, and earned a goodly share of the honors of the evening. Mme. Scalchi sang Urbano in her familiar style. M. Jean de Reszke was again a gallant and graceful Raoul, and M. Edouard de Reszke sang Marcel in suberb style. M. Maurel repeated his artistic impersonation of De Nevers, and M. Plançon was again a vigorous St. Bris. To-night "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" will be given.

### Maud Powell's Quartet.

The third and last concert of the first season of the Maud Powell String Quartet took place at Chamber Music Hall last night in the presence of an audience of fair size and warm friendliness. The programme consisted of Haydn's D major quartet, the Bach unaccompanied sonata in E major for violin, and Brahms's clarinet quintet, B minor, opus 115. In the last number, which was introduced here at Sherry's two years ago by the Kneisel Quartet, Miss Powell and her associates had the assistance of Carl Reinecke. The concert, as a whole, was extremely agreeable. To be sure, there were some shortcomings, and it becomes necessary to mention them. The imitation passage in the finale of the Haydn quartet rather bothered the four players, and it was somewhat confused. The viola player was not always in tune in some parts of the quartet. On the whole, however, the number was well given. The adagio was particularly well played.

The work of this quartet has improved so much since the first concert that there is every reason now to hope that the organization will continue its labors next season. Miss Powell has proved herself to be a scholarly and energetic leader, with an intelligent comprehension of chamber music playing. If anything had been needed to demonstrate the fullness of her artistic equipment as a soloist, it would have been supplied by her performance of the Bach sonata last night. She played it with superb vigor, breadth, and authority. Her mastery of the technics of her instrument was never displayed to better advantage, and her intellectual grasp was notable.

### Washington's Life in Pictures.

For the benefit of the Virginia, Jewell, and Memorial Day Nurseries, Mr. H. H. Ragan will deliver his illustrated lecture called "Footprints of George Washington" at the Empire Theatre next Tuesday afternoon. The lecture and the screen pictures, some of which are beautifully colored, will trace the career of Washington from his boyhood through the Revolution, and his later political experiences. Mr. Ragan is a good speaker, with the power of graphic description and a persuasive charm of manner. Washington is surely a figure quite as interesting as Napoleon, of whom we are hearing so much lately, and this lecture aims to place the statesman, soldier, and first American gentleman before the hearer and spectator just as Mr. Stoddard, in his Napoleon lecture, has placed the Corsican. The officers of the Board of Managers of the combined nurseries, which need money greatly, are: President—Mrs. Richard Irvin; Vice President—Mrs. John Sloane; Treasurer—Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge; Secretary—Miss Rosalie Rapallo.

## NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS TO GO

### Gov. Morton Begins the Reorganization of the Headquarters Staff.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Gov. Morton has determined to reorganize the entire general headquarters staff of the National Guard of the State. The first change was announced this afternoon in the appointment of Capt. Goodman James Greene as Assistant Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel. This is purely a civil service appointment, as Col. Greene was a clerk in the office of Inspector General Thomas H. McGrath, who went out of office with Gov. Flower.

Col. Greene is not only one of the most popular, but one of the most efficient officers in the guard, a fact which was pretty well attested by the filing with the application of personal letters from every officer of the Third Brigade, of which he was formely Chief of Staff.

But the biggest change of all will occur in the Ordnance Corps of the National Guard. Many persons in and out of the guard will hear with regret that Col. Joseph G. Story, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, of whom complimentary things have been said by regular army officers who have been detailed for duty at the State Camp, must go. Col. Story has been in the guard for over thirty years, and as Post Quartermaster at the State Camp has established a reputation that is known from one end of the country to the other.

The story that is given out here is to the effect that Gov. Morton has been informed that marked favoritism has been shown in awarding the contract for feeding the troops during the six or seven weeks' stay at the State Camp. It is alleged that better and more generous rations can be issued at 50 per cent. of the rate paid by the State in the past. Complaint is also made that the equipments issued during the past four or five years have not been up to the standard. Of course, every one conversant with military affairs is aware that the Assistant Chief of Ordnance is in no way responsible for the awarding of contracts or the selection of equipment, but in view of these complaints, and considering the source whence they come, it has been decided to make a radical change in the personnel of the department.

Because of the splendid record he made during the Buffalo strike in 1892, Gov. Morton has selected Gen. Thomas H. McGrath to succeed Col. Joseph G. Story as Assistant Chief of Ordnance. This will be taken in the nature of a surprise by the National Guardsmen of the State. Gen. McGrath succeeded the late Gen. Porter as Adjutant General. He is a Democrat. His appointment means a change in the entire personnel of the working force of the office.

## A LARGE BALL AT "CHEVY CHASE"

### Judge and Mrs. John Davis Introduce Their Daughter to Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Judge and Mrs. John Davis gave a large ball at "Chevy Chase" to-night to introduce their daughter formally to their friends. The hostess wore a gown of yellow satin, embroidered in gold and trimmed with sable. The handsome débutanté was in a Parisian gown of blush-rose satin, veiled in pink chiffon, spangled with gold. Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen of New-York came over to be present. Among the guests were Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, the Misses Pauncefote, Hugh Gough and Lady Georgiana Gough, the German Ambassador, Mrs. and the Misses Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Foulke, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Marquis Imperiali; Commander and Mrs. Bainbridge Hoff, Mrs. and Miss Belknap, and their guest, Miss Clews of New-York.

Gray skies and a damp, penetrating atmosphere made no perceptible difference in the numbers of well-known people who filled the spacious apartments of Chief Justice Fuller's this afternoon at the concert given for the benefit of the orphanage of St. John's Church. Mrs. Fuller-Manning, daughter of the Chief Justice, and her friend, Miss Emily Hutchinson, were the pianists, and Miss Isaac the violinist. Among the audience were Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Bissell, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackey Smith and daughters, the Argentine Minister and Mme. Zeballos, the Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonca, Mrs. Davis, wife of Senator Davis; Miss Murphy, daughter of Senator Murphy; Mrs. Rockhill, Mrs. Whittemore, Miss Aline Wilcox, and Miss Sanders of New-York, a guest of Mrs. Lamont.

## LIEUT. COWLES IS TO REMAIN AT LONDON

### The Order for His Transfer Is Revoked by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Commander F. M. Barber, who on Dec. 26 was ordered to relieve Lieut. Commander W. S. Cowles as naval attaché to the London Embassy, and who had taken passage for himself and wife to sail yesterday for his new post by the steamer New-York, returned to Washington to-day, his orders having been revoked by Secretary Herbert.

Naval officers were somewhat surprised when Lieut. Commander Cowles was so summarily detached after enjoying his present duty less than a year, his appointment having been made Jan. 4, 1893. Lieut. Commander Cowles commanded the Despatch during Secretary Whitney's term in the Navy Department. He married the daughter of Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, but his wife died several years ago.

When the news of the proposed change reached London, it is understood that Ambassador Bayard telegraphed Secretary Gresham that he desired Lieut. Cowles's retention, and the President himself directed the revocation of the orders which assigned Lieut. Cowles to the Olympia.

## CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN ALDERMEN-ELECT

### The O'Brien Democrats Will Join with Them in Naming Candidates.

The Republican Aldermen-elect and Aldermen-elect Dwyer and Schilling, the so-called O'Brien Democrats, who will cooperate with the Republicans in organizing the board, will have a caucus to-night at the Republican Club.

It was practically decided last night that William H. Ten Eyck, the present Secretary of the Republican County Committee, will be the caucus nominee for Chief Clerk of the Common Council, and that W. M. K. Olcott will be nominated for Chairman of the Committee on Finance, which carries with it a seat in the Sinking Fund Commission.

If Mr. Ten Eyck gets the Chief Clerkship, James King Duffy will be a candidate for Secretary of the Republican County Committee.

### Memorial to Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D.

From The Boston Transcript.

Harvard alumni have decided to erect a memorial to the Rev. Andrew Preston Peabody, D. D., and a committee has been formed to carry out the idea. Amory A. Lawrence of Boston, a member of the class of '61, is Treasurer of the committee, and funds are already being collected. It is hoped that at least $5,000 will be contributed. The form of the memorial has not yet been determined.

### St. Francis Xavier College on Fire.

A fire was discovered on the third floor of St. Francis Xavier College, at 41 Butler Street, Brooklyn, shortly after 6 o'clock last evening.

The firemen had it under control after it had caused $1,000 damage, which is covered by insurance. There was no excitement among the students. They did good service in saving property. The flames were caused by an overheated flue.

### Massachusetts' Republican Chairman.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—At the me

# MOUKDEN IS IN ANARCHY

## The Chinese and Manchou Soldiers Fight Among Themselves.

### CHRYSANTHEMUM TO KAISER WILHELM

### Ill and Wounded of the Second Japan Army May Not Be Sent Home, All Communication Being Ice-bound.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that Moukden is in a state of anarchy. The Chinese and Manchou soldiers frequently attack one another, and many bloody fights have taken place.

Within a short time 12,000 additional soldiers have arrived there, and with each fresh arrival matters become worse.

Shops and dwellings have been plundered, women have been maltreated, and civilians resisting the lawlessness of the soldiers have been murdered.

Owing to obstacles placed in the way of the marines who were to go to Pekin to protect the several foreign legations there, the guards are still detained at Tien-Tsin.

A dispatch from Hiroshima to The Globe says that it is impossible to send back to Japan the sick and wounded of the second army. The coast is ice-bound, and communication, either by sea or land, is impossible. In consequence of this condition the invalids will be treated in field hospitals until Spring. In the meantime, the sick and wounded of the first army will be sent to Japan, there being ample means of communication and transportation.

A dispatch to The Star from Yokohama says that the Emperor of Japan has conferred the Grand Order of the Imperial Chrysanthemum upon the Emperor of Germany in recognition of the military and naval instruction given to the Japanese by German officers.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 3.—Ex-Secretary John W. Foster arrived here to-day en route to Hiroshima to attend the peace conference of the representatives of China and Japan.

### STEAMER INISTRAHULL OVERDUE

#### Vessels Aground and a Claim Made for Wreck of the Marie Louise.

LIMERICK, Jan. 3.—Much anxiety is felt here regarding the safety of the Clyde Shipping Company's steamer Inistrahull, which is now a week overdue at this port.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 3.—The British steamer, Ohio, Capt. Oliver, from Baltimore Dec. 15 for this port, went aground at Maasluis, ten miles west of here, last night, in a thick fog. It will be necessary to lighten her in order to get her afloat.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The British bark Antoinette, Capt. Nickerson, from Newport for Santos, which went aground at Padstow while being towed into that port in a dismasted condition, has become a complete wreck.

Advices from Gibraltar say the British steamer Yoxford, Capt. Taylor, has been arrested on a claim for £6,000 made by the owners of the French bark Marie Louise. The Yoxford, while on a voyage from Palermo, via Catania, for New-York, put in at Gibraltar with several of her plates slightly damaged, the result of having been in collision with the Marie Louise off Sa-binal Point, Almeria. The bark was so badly damaged in the collision that she sank, and five of her crew were drowned.

### MEXICANS AND GUATEMALANS.

#### Losses upon Which Is Based the Claim for Prior Settlement.

MEXICO, Jan. 3.—Señor De Leon denied the report made yesterday that he was to return home. He expressed himself as satisfied with his reception by the Mexican authorities. The Mexican Government has made a formal and specific demand on Guatemala for damages inflicted by invading Guatemalans.

The total indemnity asked is $1,868,544.14. The names of the claimants are Bilnes Brothers, Rolnao & Co., Col. Palcarpo, Valezuela, and Tejeiro & Co.

The injured lumbermen have made a complete list of their losses, which are the data on which the Mexican Government bases its claims for prior settlement. After this, it is willing to consider the wishes of Guatemala on Diegues-Marical convention and other points, which, it holds, are of minor importance.

### FORMAL PROTEST OF THE HOVAS

#### An English Trader Murdered by the Natives Near Tamatave.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—A Cabinet Council was held in the Palace of the Elysée to-day, at which M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, laid before the Ministers a protest from the Premier of the Hova Government against the occupation of Tamatave by the French, which, the Premier declares, was a violation of the treaty between France and Madagascar.

A dispatch was also read from Commander Blenimé stating that the Hovas had murdered an English trader near Tamatave, and informing the Government of his intention to declare a state of siege at Diega Suarez.

### THE CZAR AND THE PEOPLE.

#### Count Schouvaloff Receives Praise for His Record at Berlin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—It is reported that the Czar intends to summon to St. Petersburg the prominent officials and personages of all the provinces of the Empire in order to ascertain the exact situation and the desires of the people.

The Czar has addressed a rescript to Count Schouvaloff upon the latter's assumption of the office of Governor General of Warsaw, praising him for his record as Ambassador at Berlin.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—A Warsaw dispatch says that since Count Schouvaloff succeeded Gen. Gourko as Governor, the prohibition of Polish notices at the railroad stations has been cancelled, the Agrarien Society has been allowed to reorganize, and the Kilinski convicts have been amestied.

Le Myre de Vilers, France's Special Envoy to Madagascar, sailed from Tamatave on Dec. 27, and is expected to land in Marseilles on Jan. 21.

#### Death of Alexander Bida.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Alexander Bida, the artist, died here yesterday.

It is in the edition in ten volumes of Alfred de Musset's works, illustrated by Alexander Bida, that one may find the most graceful expressions in pictures of the fashionable and artistic circles of Paris during the first years of the second empire in France.

The artist was born at Toulouse in 1813. He studied drawing under Delacroix, visited the Orient, and exhibited at the Salon of 1847 a series of drawings and pastels, which were purchased by the State. Among them were "Le Barbier Arménien," "Le Marché d' Esclaves," and "Le Retour de la Mecque," which have been highly praised.

He exhibited, in 1865, "Le Champs de Booz à Bethléem," in 1867, "Le Mur de Salomon"; in 1868, "La Décollation de Saint Jean-Baptiste"; in 1887, "Le Harem d Assuérus," and many other works that are famous. He painted portraits of the Duc de Morny, the Conseiller Darrican, and other eminent personages of the empire.

Book lovers prize the edition of Musset's works, the "Evangiles," published by Curmer; the "Histoire de Jeanne d'Arc," by Michelet, and the "Histoire de Ruth," which Bida illustrated, among the most beautiful books of the century. The artist received many medals of merit, and was appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1870.

#### Last King of Naples Buried.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—Francis II., the last King of Naples, was buried to-day with royal honors from the parish church in Arco, in the Tyrol. The chief mourners were the Duke of Caserta, Francis II.'s nephew, and his sons. They were followed in the procession by several princes of the House of Tuscany, the Duke of Parma, Prince William of Hohensollern, and a few Neapolitan and Sicilian noblemen. The body was escorted by two battalions of Tyrolese cuirassiers.

#### Giolitti Papers Jealously Kept.

ROME, Jan. 3.—In view of the impending trial of ex-Premier Giolitti, the Public Prosecutor requested the President of the Chamber to give up the documents containing the alleged libels on Premier Crispi. The President and the other officials of the Chamber, after discussing this request, resolved by a majority of one to let the Prosecutor see the documents, but not to give them into his hands.

#### Saunderson Committed for Trial.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Reginald Saunderson was to-day fully committed for trial for the murder of a young woman named Augusta Dawes, whose throat was cut in Holland Park Road on the night of Nov. 25, 1894. Saunderson, who is barely twenty-one years of age, is a nephew of Col. Saunderson, the well-known member of Parliament for North Armagh, and is related to several titled families.

#### Oscar Wilde's "Ideal Husband."

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Oscar Wilde's new play, "The Ideal Husband," was produced at the Haymarket Theatre this evening. It was splendidly staged and well acted, and obviously pleased the house. The plot is slight, but the dialogue is clever and full of epigrams. As a dramatic work "The Ideal Husband" is inferior to Mr. Wilde's other plays.

#### Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.—All the live cattle that arrived at Belgian ports from Montreal within the last six weeks were slaughtered, with the exception of 100 head, which were quarantined for further examination. Suspicious symptoms were not found among them, but it is alleged that cattle arrived at Antwerp from the United States showing symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia.

#### Fatal Duel of Italian Officers.

GENOA, Jan. 3.—The Italian Army Officers Tofani and Vergori fought a duel to the death near the French frontier on Tuesday morning. Sabres were the weapons. The meeting lasted nearly an hour, and was ended by Tofani's severing Vergori's carotid artery. Vergori died on the ground, and Tofani is dying of loss of blood.

#### Stambuloff Under Suspicion.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Sofia to the Neue Freie Presse says that a Judge attached to the Council of War ordered the arrest of ex-Premier Stambuloff last week on the charge of complicity in the murder of Finance Minister Beltcheff, in 1891. The order was recalled in deference to the urgent representations of several foreign Ministers.

#### Italian Success in Africa.

ROME, Jan. 3.—Gen. Baratieri, commander of the Italian forces in East Africa, has returned to Kassala, after making a demonstration for several days against the Mahdists. He had with him a force of 5,000 men. He telegraphs that he awaits with full confidence any event and does not wish reinforcements.

#### A Bride for the Mikado's Heir.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—The Neue Freie Presse says:

"The Japanese envoys in Europe have been instructed to watch the chances among European Princesses to get a bride for the Mikado's heir. Failing to find a Princess, they should seek a nobleman's daughter or an American heiress."

#### Conciliating the Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 3.—Permission has been given by the authorities for the holding of an Armenian ball in this city this year in aid of the Armenian schools. This ball was formerly an annual affair, but in recent years it has been prohibited.

#### Former Railway Officials Arrested.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Several ex-officials of the South France Railway Company, including M. Felix Martin, formerly a Director of the company, have been arrested in connection with alleged financial scandals affecting the company's affairs.

#### Liverpool Dock Improvements.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—The Liverpool Dock Board has resolved to expend the sum of £36,800 in improvements, which will enable Atlantic line stamers to debark their passengers at a landing stage, instead of bringing them ashore by means of tenders.

#### Count Kalnoky Will Retire.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 3.—The Magyar Hirlap says that Count Kalnoky, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is about to retire. Benjamin von Kallay, Minister of Finance for the Whole Monarchy, is named as his probable successor.

#### Judge Brausewetter Transferred.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Judge Brausewetter, the President of the Berlin Criminal Court, who made himself notorious by his severity with representatives of the press on several recent occasions, has been transferred to Gnesen.

#### More Earthquakes in Sicily.

ROME, Jan. 3.—Violent earthquakes shook Reggio, Messina, and Milazzo this morning. The inhabitants fled in panic from their houses, and few had returned to them this evening.

#### Peter's Pence in France.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Daily News correspondent in Paris says that the Peter's Pence, after dwindling slowly for many years in France, fell suddenly from £72,000 in 1893 to less than £40,000 in 1894.

### ASKED FOR TWO MONTHS AND GOT THEM

#### Queer Request of a Boy Vagrant in a Whitestone Court.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Jan. 3.—John Pyles, a boy vagrant, was arraigned before Justice MacKenna in this village to-day. The Justice was about to impose the usual ten days' sentence when the lad objected.

"I'd like ter hev jes two months, no more, no less," he said.

"Well," said his Honor, "I wish to sentence you for but ten days for vagrancy."

Pyles then said that the last time he was in the village he had stolen $5, a watch and chain, and other articles from the house of Mrs. Charles McCall, for whom he was working.

A policeman was sent to Mrs. McCall's house. She said it was true that Pyles had stolen the articles, but she refused to prefer charges against him.

When the Judge learned this he said: "Well, Pyles, I charge you with the theft. Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty, yer Honor, guilty!" shouted the lad.

"Sixty days in the county jail," said the Judge, and Pyles left the courtroom smiling.

#### New Officers Academy of Medicine.

There was a special meeting last night, at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, to elect officers. The result was not known until midnight.

The successful candidates are as follows: President—Joseph D. Bryant, term of office, two years; Vice President—William L. Polk, term of office, three years; Recording Secretary—Reginald H. Fayre, term of office, three years; Corresponding Secretary—M. Allen Storr, term of office, three years; Treasurer—O. B. Douglass, term of office, three years; Trustee, for four years—George L. Peabody.

#### Addicks Wants a Bill of Particulars.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 3.—In the Superior Court to-day there was a brief argument on the petition of J. Edward Addicks for a rule upon his wife, Rosalie B. Addicks, who is suing him for divorce, requiring her to file a bill of particulars setting forth in detail the grounds upon which her application for divorce is based. Counsel for Mrs. Addicks said the application was something new in the courts of this State, and asked that the hearing should be private. The matter went over until Monday morning next.

#### Burrows Named for Senator.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 3.—Congressman Burrows was to-night nominated for the short-term Senatorship by the Republican caucus.

### A GOOD MAN FOR SUPERINTENDENT

#### Dr. Parkhurst Says a Sterling Graduate of West Point Would Be the Ideal Commander of Police.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst made another statement to reporters yesterday.

"In the first place," he said, "I wish to have it distinctly understood that the only way in which we can effect a suitable reorganization of the Police Department is through the Legislature. It has the power to legislate the department right out of existence and supplant it with a respectable organization.

"Five good men should be selected to reorganize the force. I would not have any of them taken from within this Police Department or that of any other city. They should be simply courageous, honest, and able men, conversant in a general way with police business, but having had no experience in it.

"Citizens of integrity and brains, they will certainly be able to pass upon the moral and mental qualifications of applicants, and that is all they will have to do. I certainly should not suggest any one from the present department for that position, for why go to the most corrupt police force in the world, except that of Constantinople, adn seek reform?

"There should be but one permanent Commissioner. He should not be a policeman, either—simply a man of integrity and administrative ability. The ideal way would be to have his office and that of the Superintendent identical; but that is not quite practicable.

"Then, for the Superintendent, I should like to see a good, sterling graduate of West Point. He would be just the man. He could command discipline, and make the force of his character felt throughout the ranks, and that is everything that is required in that position, excepting, of course, marked executive ability.

"In making up the rank and file, I should give preference to the honest members of the present force, because a man who has gone through all its rottenness and has come out unsmirched is certainly a marvel. A force made up in such a way would be the ideal one, and we must have the ideal."

### EDUCATION OF THE CHILD

#### Addresses by Miss Grace H. Dodge and Others on the Needs of the Schools.

"The People's Schools" were the subject of discussion last evening at a meeting held in the Amity Building, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, by the Nineteenth Assembly District branch of the City Vigilance League. Ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody presided and introduced the speakers.

Miss Grace H. Dodge, formerly a School Commissioner, read an interesting paper on "The New-York School System," in which she traced the history of the system from the founding of the first common school by the Dutch in New-Amsterdam, in 1633, to the present time, and showed many of the defects of the system under which the public schools of this city are now governed. The laws and by-laws under which the Board of Education now governs the schools, she said, are cumbersome, and the great division of authority often causes delays and confusion.

New-York cannot, she said, be proud of the money provided for the maintenance of the public schools. It is $1,000,000 less than is spent in Chicago. Two millions of dollars in addition to the amount appropriated is needed annually for new buildings and repairs to old buildings. While there are 21,000 vacant seats in the schools of the districts where the population is decreasing, schools in other parts of the city are greatly overcrowded.

Mrs. Amy L. Scudamore read a paper on "Health in the Public Schools." Perhaps the most serious of all the menaces to health in the public schools, she said, is the fact that the accommodations are insufficient, there being a deficiency of 133,103 seats. This has led to overcrowding and deprivation. A good light must be insisted upon, and for this reason schools should be built on the corners of blocks. Ventilation and sanitation must be improved, especially above the Harlem, where, on account of the rising value of real estate, it would be true economy to remedy immediately any defects. Suitable and sufficient desks should be furnished, and proper playgrounds and gymnasia provided. Manual training for the eye and hand should be given to encourage the children's powers of observation.

On the question of medical supervision, the experience of other cities was quoted. New-York, Mrs. Scudamore said, had done practically nothing in this direction. In Paris a physician examines each child individually once a month as to eyes, ears, and teeth, and a written certificate is sent to the parents if any defects are discovered.

"Teachers and Teaching" was the title of an address by the Rev. Lyman Abbott. He said that education is the development of the whole being. The first duty of a teacher is to teach a child to hear, to see, to feel, and to taste. The children should be taught to see, to think, and to do. They must be taught to think for themselves, and that is the reason that public schools should begin with the kindergarten, because it is nature's method of teaching.

It is also necessary, he said, that children should be taught to act morally. Religion should be taught in the public schools, not the religion of any sect or denomination. But the children should be taught to do right, to act justly, and walk humbly before God. To eliminate all moral and religious teaching from the public school would be wrong.

Miss Angelina Brooks of the Teachers' College read a paper on "The Kindergarten Method," which she said was the foundation of the system of the new education.

The schools are not yet building broadly enough, she said, to cover the foundation laid in the kindergarten, but they are moving in the right direction.

### SIR JOHN THOMPSON BURIED

#### Impressive Services in St. Mary's Cathedral in Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 3.—St. Mary's Cathedral was crowded with the official and Church dignitaries of the Dominion to-day when the funeral services of Sir John Thompson were held. Lord Aberdeen, Col. Montgomery Moore, and Lieut. Govs. Daly and Chapleau occupied seats in the chancel. Lady Thompson occupied a position near the catafalque specially provided for her. Archbishop O'Brien preached an impressive sermon, reviewing at length the dead Premier's career as lawyer, politician, judge, and statesman.

The high requiem mass of the Catholic Church was celebrated by Bishop Cameron of Antigonish, a life-long friend of the dead man. Then the funeral procession started to Holy Cross Cemetery. The pall bearers, members of the Canadian Cabinet, were led by Sir Frank Smith. The two sons of Sir John Thompson were the chief mourners, and after them walked the immediate relatives. Then came Lord Aberdeen alone, followed by his staff and the Governors of Nova Scotia, Ontario, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. Immediately preceding the funeral car marched the clergy of the Catholic Church, including all the Archbishops, Bishops, and priests who assisted at the mass.

At the grave Archbishop O'Brien conducted the funeral service, and as the coffin was lowered into the vault a firing party from the Sixty-sixth Battalion fired the usual three volleys over the grave, the band playing a bar of a funeral hymn between each volley.

### YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

5 A. M.—147 West Houston Street; chimney; damage slight.

11 A. M.—Elevated railroad station, Franklin Street and West Broadway; damage trifling.

3:25 P. M.—989 Second Avenue, vacant new building; Well & Meyer, owners; damage, $100.

4:40 P. M.—1,113 Second Avenue; Frederick Mack, tenement; damage, $50.

4:45 P. M.—408 West Fifty-seventh Street; Emanuel Gottlieb; damage, $150.

4:55 P. M.—51 Sheriff Street; Max Grady, tenement; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—Chimney fire at 53 West Seventy-third Street; damage slight.

5:35 P. M.—101 West Seventy-third Street; Frederick Boys; damage, $25.

7 P. M.—408 East Fifty-fourth Street; Margaret Dore; damage, $50.

9:20 P. M.—520 East Twentieth Street; occupied by A. J. New Roofing Company; damage, $200.

9:50 P. M.—52 University Place, occupied by Thomas McMann; no damage.

10:35 P. M.—205 East Fourth Street; Morris Weiner; damage, $600.

### A Policeman Killed by Burglars.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Police Officer Ted Duddles was shot and killed to-night by two burglars, believed to have been John Carey and —— Lally. They escaped.

# HILL AT THE WHITE HOUSE

## One of the President's Guests at the State Dinner.

### IT GIVES POLITICIANS A SENSATION

#### The New-York Senator Heartily Welcomed — What He Talked About—A Compliment from a Lady.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—There was a sensation to-night in political circles when it was reported that Senator Hill was dining at the White House. So great was the curiosity to know whether the statement was true that some people went to the Executive Mansion and inquired of the doorkeeper, while others contented themselves with watching the President's guests as they passed along the main corridor, in plain view of persons on the entrance steps.

Those who remained on watch until 10:45 o'clock had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Hill and Secretary Lamont pacing, arm in arm, up and down the corridor, both with flowers in the lapels of their coats, and the senior Senator from New-York talking in the most animated fashion. Later the unwonted spectacle was presented of Senator Hill and Hoke Smith emerging from the White House with their arms locked. Senator Hill did not have a carriage, but walked from the Normandie to the White House and back.

It was on March 8, 1893, that Mr. Hill made his first and only visit to the White House since Mr. Cleveland became President, until to-night. His presence at the mansion to-night was due to an invitation from the President to attend the dinner given to the Cabinet. Such an invitation is considered in Washington to be equivalent to a command, and, although Mr. Hill saw fit, a year ago, to decline such an invitation, he evidently concluded this year, when the invitation was received, that it would be courteous to accept, and accept he did.

He was cordially received by the President and Mrs. Cleveland, and, when the time came for the guests to repair to the State dining room, he was assigned to escort Mrs. Hurst, the widow of the Senator from California. His right-hand neighbor at the table was Mrs. W. K. Carlisle, the wife of Secretary Carlisle's eldest son.

After dinner there was general conversation, and Mr. Hill had an opportunity to discuss politics and less absorbing topics with W. L. Wilson, Secretary Carlisle, Speaker Crisp, and Secretary Lamont. Being fresh from Albany, he entertained the President with a description of the "frills" now being indulged in at the Executive Mansion there. The only reference to the late political upheaval in New-York State was indirectly made by the wife of a Cabinet officer, who tapped Mr. Hill on the shoulder and said that he was "her kind of a Democrat."

Senator Hill was in an amiable frame of mind as he walked away from the White House, after bidding the President and Mrs. Cleveland good night, but he would not talk for publication concerning the way he had spent his evening, beyond saying that he had enjoyed himself. When asked whether his visits to the White House would be more frequent now than formerly he merely laughed. He added that he had not been in the East Room since President Grant's last term.

The dinner at which Mr. Hill was a guest was the first of the State dinners given by the President and Mrs. Cleveland to the members of the Cabinet.

The decorations on all the apartments were on a most elaborate scale. The bay window in the East Room was banked to the ceiling with palms, and the mantels were hidden by roses and carnations. In the corners of the room were groups of plants, among which the scarlet poinsettia gleamed vividly. On the top of the round sofa in the centre of the room was a sweeping palm, and over the doorways were potted plants, amid which sparkled electrical jets beneath shades of red, white, and blue. The chandeliers were wreathed with smilax, and curtains of the vine were drawn across the mirrors.

In the Green Room there was a profusion of palms and white flowers. Tall rubber trees stood like sentinels around the Red Room, and in the Blue Room the windows were massed with a wealth of plants and poinsettia blooms. The Red Corridor was aglow with light, and from the chandeliers smilax fell in graceful festoons.

In the State dining room the table was arranged in the form of the letter T. In the centre of the table there was a plot, three feet in length, of maiden hair fern and orchids, and at each end of the table there were smaller mounds of the same flowers. The tall branching silver candelabras were capped with shades of a delicate pink. At each place occupied by a lady there was a cluster of orchids and ferns, and a single orchid was at each gentleman's place. Palms and rubber plants, with myriads of scarlet poinsetta blooms, filled the windows and stood against the sides of the apartment, and the mantels were massed with white camellias and deep red carnations, and from this mass of blossoms hung a feathery fringe of asparagus vines.

The Marine Band, stationed in the vestibule, promptly at 7:30 o'clock struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the President, with Mrs. Cleveland, walked from the Red Room down the crimson-carpeted corridor, followed by the other guests. These were Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert, the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Crisp, William L. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracey, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Bryant of New-York, Mrs. Perrine, Senator and Mrs. McPherson, Senator Ransom, Senator Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander E. Orr of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Roberts of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson, Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Janin, Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Senator and Mrs. Bate, Mrs. John G. Milburn of Buffalo, Mrs. William K. Carlisle and L. Clarke-Davis of Philadelphia. Mrs. Cleveland, with the Secretary of State, came last.

Mrs. Cleveland wore a robe of pale pink silk, brocaded with flowers in their natural colors. Around the train was a band of cut-steel embroidery, and the low corsage was trimmed with rare lace. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. Carlisle was in petunia-colored brocaded satin and lace; Mrs. Lamont, a gown of rose-pink satin, embroidered in silver; Mrs. Olney, black silk, with turquoise velvet; Miss Herbert, green satin; Miss Morton, pearl-gray moire and white lace, and Mrs. Gresham, pink and silk mousseline de soie draperies.

### VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN SACRAMENTO

#### Citizens Undertake to Protect the City from Lawlessness.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 3.—The excitement prevailing in this city over the prevalence of crime culminated this evening in the organization of a Vigilance Committee of 100 men. Just what they intend doing cannot be learned, as they have bound themselves to secrecy.

After midnight last night quiet prevailed throughout the city, and as far as can be learned no robberies or other crimes were committed. Every block in the city was carefully patrolled by volunteer guards, and all men found on the streets who could not give a good account of themselves were placed under arrest.

There is a great deal of uneasiness on the part of criminals now in the County Jail. H. J. Palmer, who was convicted of the murder of Charles Phleger three years ago and was in jail waiting the result of a motion for a new trial, at his request was taken to the penitentiary at San Quentin to-day, his friends fearing an attack on the jail.

#### Anti-Worth People Name a Ticket.

There was a conference of anti-Worth people at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, last night to arrange for a ticket to be run at the meeting of the Republican County Committee next Tuesday night at the Johnston Building. The anti-Worth, or Willis, people, are in favor of the re-election of Benjamin F. Blair as Chairman, but Mr. Worth claims he has control of the committee.

Mr. Worth, it is understood, has an understanding with Thomas C. Platt and Gov. Morton regarding Republican patronage in Brooklyn.

Fifty-two of the 172 delegates to the County Committee were present at the conference last night. They decided upon this ticket:

President—Benjamin F. Blair; Vice President—Congressman-elect Denis M. Hurley; Secretary—Robert W. Fielding; Treasurer—Andrew Jacobs. No pledges were made.

### THE REV. MR. GUNNING MUST PAY

#### A Brooklyn Minister, Once a Promoter for the American Protective League, to Return Over $1,500.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The Rev. Josiah M. Gunning of Brooklyn, N. Y., by a decision of the full bench of the Supreme Court today, will have to pay $1,609 to Henry W. Putnam, the receiver of the American Protective League.

Mr. Gunning was a Director in the order, and at one time resided in this city, and had charge of a parish in Brooklyn, N. Y. On Jan. 1, 1892, he made a contract for eighteen months' service at $1,500 a year with the Committee on Supplies. He was to superintend and promote the growth and well-being of the order in New-York and New-Jersey. He received the $1,500 sued for under this contract. The quarterly payments of his salary were made once or more before they were due, and they were paid out of the reserve fund, which was not to be used for such purposes.

The case was tried last Spring in the Superior Court, where the plaintiff got a verdict for $1,600. The opinion delivered by the full bench to-day concludes as follows: "We are of opinion that this testimony, in connection with the other evidence in the case, was proper for the consideration of the jury on the question whether the defendant did not, while a Director of the company, connive with the other managing officers to obtain money of the corporation without consideration and against right."

### KILLED BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN

#### P. Sweeney Struck While Walking on a Railroad Near Woonsocket, R. I.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Jan. 3.—A northbound express train on the Worcester Division of the Consolidated Railroad struck a man walking on the track at the bridge at Albion this afternoon. He was thrown against a fence and received such injuries that he did not recover consciousness. He died in this city, to which he was brought by the train which struck him.

Letters in his possession indicate that he was Patrick Sweeney of 230 East Twenty-ninth Street, New-York, and that he has a sister, Mrs. Annie Culloway at 588 Central Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I. He was apparently about thirty years old.

Patrick Sweeney has been living with his brother John for some months in a room at 230 East Twenty-ninth Street. The first news that John Sweeney had of his brother's death was when a reporter for The New-York Times called at the house with the above telegram last night.

He said his brother was a machinist, and was supposed yesterday to be on his way from Providence, R. I., where his family lives.

#### Two Men Killed at Mott Haven.

Two men, either tramps or poor workingmen, were killed by a north-bound train on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad at One Hundred and Fortieth Street shortly after noon yesterday. It is supposed that they stepped from the south-bound track to get out of the way of another train.

There is a sharp curve above the Mott Haven Station at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and the engineer could not see the men until his train was almost upon them.

The men were ground to pieces. They were violating the law in being upon the track. One of the men was about forty years old and of medium height, with dark hair. The other was about thirty-five years old, and about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and had dark hair.

#### Man and Woman Struck by a Train.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 3.—William Ashton and a woman thought to be his wife were struck by a train near this place to-night. Both were walking on the track. The woman cannot live long. The man was seriously injured, but may recover. It is thought they live in Dundas, Ontario.

### DINNER TO COL. DAVID S. BROWN

#### Guest of the Colonial Club on the Eve of a Trip to Egypt.

Col. David S. Brown, who will sail on the steamship Normannia to-morrow for a trip through Egypt and Palestine, was the guest at dinner last night of the Colonial Club. He was the first President of the Club.

The tables were arranged in the form of a B, in the large dining room of the clubhouse, at Seventy-second Street and the Boulevard. The floral decorations were elaborate and handsome. The menu cards were gotten up as souvenirs. The first page contained a fine representation of the Normannia, the second a series of pictures in colors illustrating the principal points of interest to be visited by Col. Brown, and the remaining pages bore the autographs of the diners.

President J. A. Dunderford was the Chairman of the evening. On his right sat Col. Brown, and on his left William T. Evans, Chairman of the Art Committee. Others present were F. C. Dunninny, Jr., George C. Clarke, Alfred B. Scott, M. Farris, H. B. Fischer, Fred M. Littlefield, J. J. Finlay, the Hon. W. B. Ellison, Thomas Dimond, the Hon. J. J. Adams, Senator W. L. Brown, Henry F. Kilburn, Perraz M. Stuart, F. T. Goldsmith, J. Van Vechten Olcott, C. J. G. Hall, Daniel O'Day, Thomas H. Fergus, Harry McCoun, Courtland D. Hastings, Hugh Porter, George Clinton Batcheller, John S. Knipben, Meredith L. Jones, William P. Gillette, and E. C. Keys.

Col. Brown presented a life-size portrait of himself, painted by C. A. Whipple, to the club.

### YOUNG STEFAN HINKINSON IS MISSING

#### Lived at the Victoria Hotel—Went for a Walk and Did Not Return.

A general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday for Stefan Henkinson, eighteen years old, who has been missing since Wednesday from the Victoria Hotel.

Mrs. Sadie Hinkinson, the boy's mother, reported the case to the Bureau of Information. She said her son left the hotel at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning to take a walk. He was to return in a short time, but nothing has been seen of him since.

Mrs. Hinkinson, who lives at the Victoria, is almost distracted over her son's absence. She cannot imagine what has become of him. She said he was of a very quiet disposition, and had no boon companions with whom he would be apt to stay out all night. A description of the missing boy has been telegraphed to all the police stations in the city.

He is five feet eleven inches in height, has blonde hair, and blue eyes. He wore blue and black striped trousers, a black coat and vest, and a dark-green overcoat.

It is thought he may have wandered away while suffering from temporary aberration of mind.

### SPARKS ROBBED HIS OWN CASH DRAWER

#### The Plan Adopted by a Post Office Clerk to Hide His Shortage.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—Frank H. Sparks is Assistant Cashier of the Post Office Money Order Department. At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon he was found lying on the marble floor of his office, seemingly in an unconscious condition.

Sparks had two contusions on the forehead, and said he was alone in the office when two men entered. One of them asked for change for a five-dollar bill. He told them to go outside the railing and he would get the money, but the fellows grappled with him. One of them struck him in the forehead and knocked him to the floor in an unconscious condition. They then stole all the cash in the drawer, $868.

Later Sparks confessed that he was about $300 short in his accounts, and that he had taken about $600 from the cash drawer and hidden it in the office.

#### Each Will Go Where He Pleases.

A few of the members of the congregation of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, who disbanded last week, met last night to consider a proposition to go in a body to some church. But it was decided, finally, that each should go where he or she pleased. The meeting cost $100. The contributions fell far short of that amount.

#### A Detective Found Dead.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Robert Bruce, head of the Bruce Detective Agency, was found dead in his office, on La Salle Street, this evening. He had been drinking heavily of late.

### DEATH OF DR. H. GOLDTHWAITE

#### HE DIES SUDDENLY AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

#### Stricken with Apoplexy Early Yesterday Morning—Resident Physician of the Hotel Since 1878.

Dr. Henry Goldthwaite died very suddenly of apoplexy, early yesterday morning, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He had been resident physician there for nearly seventeen years.

Dr. Goldthwaite had not been well for some weeks, but there was no reason for apprehension when his son left him soon after midnight Thursday. A bellboy was hurriedly summoned to the doctor's room about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He found that the doctor was barely able to get back to his bed after touching the bell button, and was falling into unconsciousness.

A messenger was sent to the Hoffman House for Dr. Daniel Pease and for Dr. L. P. Walker, who was an old friend of Dr. Goldthwaite's. But the patient did not recover consciousness before he died, at 3:15 o'clock in the morning. Word was sent at once to his son and to Mrs. Goldthwaite, who was spending the holidays with relatives in Utica. Mrs. Goldthwaite arrived here last night, and made arrangements for taking the body to Mobile, Ala., for burial. Funeral services will be held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning.

Dr. Goldthwaite was born on April 15, 1842, in Mobile. He was the son of Henry Goldthwaite, Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, and was a nephew of John A. Campbell, late Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Dr. Goldthwaite was graduated from Princeton College in 1860, and soon afterward he joined the Confederate Army. He was promoted rapidly to the rank of Major. After the war he became the Mobile representative of Brown Brothers of this city. But mercantile life was not congenial to him, and he came to this city to study medicine, graduating from the Bellevue Medical College in 1876. Later he became an instructor in the same college. He was appointed in 1878 as resident physician of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a position that he retained until he died. He had a very wide acquaintance among prominent public men from all over the country, and at one time or another had included most of them among his patients.

Dr. Goldthwaite was twice married. His first wife, who died many years ago, was Miss Tarleton of Mobile. He had two children by her—George Tarleton Goldthwaite, who is a lawyer in the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, and a daughter, who is married to Dr. John Rose of Hartford. His second marriage was to Mrs. Cornelia Munson of Utica.

#### Mrs. Mary Lorrance Lathrop.

Mrs. Mary L. Lathrop, President of the Michigan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, died at Jackson, Mich., yesterday, aged fifty-five years. She had been ill for about a year.

Mary Lorrance Lathrop was born near Jackson, April 25, 1838. Her childhood was spent amid the hardships of pioneer life. In 1865 she was married, at Detroit, to Carnott C. Lathrop, Assistant Surgeon in the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, and two years later they removed to Jackson, where she has since lived. At the age of fourteen Mrs. Lathrop was a contributor to various newspapers, under the nom de plume of "Lena." Her best known poems are "The Dead March" and "What Means This Stone?"

She early became prominent in church work and shortly after affiliating with the Methodist Church in Jackson she was granted permission to preach, since which time she had become prominent as a lecturer in the interests of her own sex. She had been State President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for many years.

#### Mrs. Sarah Bryant Reeve.

Mrs. Sarah Bryant Reeve, widow of Tracy Reeve, and niece of William Cullen Bryant, died at her home in Princeton, Ill., yesterday morning, aged seventy-two years. The funeral will be held to-morrow. Mrs. Reeve has been a resident of Illinois since 1884, having gone there from Cummington, Mass., a few months after her marriage. They settled at La Moille, where Mr. Reeve invested his all ($200) in land, and borrowed more at 50 per cent. interest. Every venture proved successful, and he died a millionaire. Mrs. Reeve took a prominent part in local literary matters, and for years had been a leading member of the Friends-in-Counsel of the Ladies' Literary Society. She was an active participant in the recent William Cullen Bryant birthday centennial celebrations.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

—Anton Huepfel died at East Orange Wednesday, aged seventy-nine years. He was born in Bavaria, and came to America when twenty years of age. He first secured employment as a woodturner at Turner's, N. Y., but soon went to New-York City and established a small brew

# DIMON'S HEIRS TO PROFIT

## Brothers and Sisters May Share the Estate, Valued at $75,000.

## MRS. MARTHA KEERY LOSES THE SUIT

### The Justice Not Satisfied with Evidence to Establish a Lost Will —Case Not Ended, Mrs. Keery Says.

Stephen C. Dimon's property, estimated at $75,000, will not go to Mrs. Martha Keery. For over a year there has been a contest, in and out of the courts, between Mrs. Keery and Mr. Dimon's legal heirs for the control of the fortune.

Justice Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, yesterday decided in favor of the heirs.

Stephen C. Dimon died on Jan. 12, 1893. He left personal property of the value of about $25,000, which was composed mainly of securities on deposit in safe deposit vaults. He also left a one-seventh interest in the "old ship yard" property, bounded by Lewis and Third Streets and the East River. The value of this property is estimated at about $350,000.

Mr. Dimon was an eccentric character, and was about sixty years old when he died. For many years he resided with Mrs. Keery and her mother, Mrs. Gray, at 117 West Forty-seventh Street, which is said to have been purchased with part of his money. He is said to have paid about $125 a month for being the "star" boarder in the house and being cared for by Mrs. Keery and her mother.

Mrs. Keery made the acquaintance of Mr. Dimon about eighteen years ago. Her claim to his property was based upon a will, which she declared he executed in her favor on Sept. 30, 1884. The consideration was his friendship for her, and also that she should give him care and comfort for the remainder of his days. She declared that she read the will in the presence of Mr. Dimon, but that she was unable to find it after his death.

Mrs. Keery's suit was brought against Mr. Dimon's brothers and sisters, who disputed her claim to their brother's property, and asserted that they, as his heirs, were entitled to it. Upon the trial of the case, the brothers and sisters produced in evidence a mutilated will, which Mr. Dimon executed in 1891, containing substantially the same provisions as in the alleged lost will, which Mrs. Kerry said was executed in her favor. There were many erasures and alterations made by Mr. Dimon, and it appeared as if his signature had been blotted out, with the intent of revoking the paper.

Ex-Police Justice B. T. Morgan and Roy M. Smith were said to be the two witnesses to the will of 1884. Mr. Smith was not produced on the trial, as it was said that he had disappeared. Mr. Morgan testified to having seen the will as late as 1892, but he was not positive. All attempts to trace the will of 1884 proved fruitless.

In his decision against Mrs. Keery, Justice Ingraham says:

"I do not think the court is justified in diverting large sums of money from those legally entitled to it by allowing a lost will to be proved, except upon the clearest and most satisfactory evidence of the existence of a will at the time of the testator's death, and the testimony in this case falls short of what I consider necessary to establish such a will."

This decision does not end her litigation, according to Mrs. Keery and her attorneys. She says that on his deathbed Mr. Dimon gave her the keys to safe deposit vaults. The contents of the vaults, valued at $25,000, were to be her property, she declares, but, under an order of the court, they were turned over to the administrator. She now means to sue for their recovery.

### ACTION AGAINST BUILDER CROFT.

#### Charged with Grand Larceny—Broker J. S. Bache the Complainant.

Some interesting facts promise to develop in connection with the arrest of William F. Croft, a prominent Harlem builder, for grand larceny.

Mr. Croft is well known as a man about town, with a tendency to bet large amounts at election time, and fond of dabbling in stocks. He was one of the foremost figures in the ring of betting men that make the Hoffman House café their headquarters during election. He has been known to put up $5,000 at a time in wagers.

The complainant against Mr. Croft is J. S. Bache of J. S. Bache & Co., stock brokers, at 47 Exchange Place. Mr. Bache charges that Mr. Croft used funds of the estate left by Frances A. Croft, the builder's wife, to speculate in stocks.

Mr. Croft stigmatizes his arrest as an attempt on Mr. Bache's part to prevent the pushing of a suit brought against the brokerage firm by the builder.

Mr. Bache's story, as told to the District Attorney, is that the firm opened branch offices in Saratoga last Summer, through which Mr. Croft did his business. He gave five checks, Mr. Bache alleges, aggregating $4,200, all of which he lost. The checks were signed "William F. Croft, Executor," and were drawn on the Mount Morris Bank. When asked about the "executor" by the Saratoga manager, Mr. Croft, it is alleged, replied:

"That's all right. I am executor for nobody. I told you I had had some trouble. I have my account in that way, so as to protect it against my creditors. Don't say anything about it."

Afterward the builder, it is said, demanded the return of his money, alleging that it belonged to his wife's estate. The demand was refused, whereupon suit was begun to compel repayment on the ground that the money was part of a trust fund. Thereupon the brokers brought the matter before the authorities.

### BELASCO-FAIRBANK SUIT.

#### Further Bill of Particulars Asked from the Playwright.

David Belasco's famous fifty-thousand-dollar suit against N. K. Fairbank, the Chicago millionaire, will probably be tried some time during the next century.

The suit has been dragging through the courts now for about three years, and is apparently no nearer trial to-day than it was when the original complaint was served. It has never yet reached the calendar.

Mr. Belasco asserts that Mr. Fairbank employed him to prepare Mrs. Leslie Carter for the stage, and that he wrote a play for her, after Mrs. Carter was divorced in such a sensational manner in the Chicago courts.

The playwright says that he devoted his entire time between July, 1893, and March, 1891, to the task set before him, and he estimates his services for the twenty months to be worth $50,000. When he presented his claim to Mr. Fairbank the latter declined to draw his check for the amount, and the suit followed.

The defendant, through his counsel, demanded a bill of particulars, to show just what Mr. Belasco did to earn the $50,000. After a long contest, the playwright was ordered to supply the bill of particulars.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice Andrews, yesterday, a motion was made on behalf of Mr. Fairbank, asking a further bill of particulars.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, for Mr. Belasco, opposed the motion. The lawyer said that the defendant had not as yet put in an answer, although over two years had elapsed since the complaint was filed. The time for the defendant to answer expired on Jan. 5, and the attorney asked for more time. Justice Andrews took the papers and reserved decision.

### UNCLE SAM'S MARSHALS DISAGREE

#### It Came About Through the Arrest of Lippert in Cincinnati.

Lippert, the alleged British-African forger, promises to become an issue between the United States Marshal at Cincinnati and the United States Marshal at New-York City.

Lippert was arrested in Cincinnati by a Deputy Marshal from this city on the complaint of the British Consul General.

Marshal Bohl asserts that territory exclusively his own was improperly invaded in making the arrest, and he has preferred charges against Marshal McCarty of this city before Attorney General Olney.

This fact was communicated yesterday to Mr. McCarty from Washington, and he has forwarded his reply to the Attorney General. In the meantime, while the Marshals are quarreling over his arrest Lippert remains in Ludlow Street Jail awaiting extradition proceedings.

### William E. Midgley Indicted.

William E. Midgley, formerly President of the American Surety and Casualty Company of Baltimore, was indicted for grand larceny in the first degree by the Grand Jury yesterday.

He is charged in the indictment with having drawn a check on the company to his own order for $21,000, the money for which, it is alleged, he turned over to the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, in which corporation he had or represented a large interest.

He has been confined in the Tombs for some time and will be arraigned to plead to the indictment to-day.

### Not Permitted to Bring Suit.

Frank Hegger, a Broadway art dealer, before Justice Andrews, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, asked leave to sue Henry De Forrest Weeks of 58 Wall Street, as committee of the person and estate of Leonard Forbes Beckwith for a bill of goods amounting to $1,664.10. Beckwith was declared insane on Nov. 21, 1893. Hegger's bill was for pictures and bric-à-brac.

Evarts, Choate & Beaman, on behalf of the defendant, answered that the bill had not been repudiated, and that the suit, if allowed, would only further tangle up a badly-complicated estate. The court denied the motion.

### Another Summons for Mrs. Palfrey.

Mrs. Edward D. Palfrey appeared again yesterday before Referee Stein and swore to her previous testimony, in effect that she did not pawn her jewelry in order to get her husband out of jail.

A judgment had been entered against Mr. Palfrey for a millinery bill contracted, as claimed, by Mrs. Palfrey with the firm of Haas & Co. Mr. Stein is the referee in supplementary proceedings against Mrs. Palfrey.

Another order in supplementary proceedings was served upon Mrs. Palfrey yesterday. It was obtained by the same firm on a judgment of $91.

## NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments have taken an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court from the recent order of Justice O'Brien adjudging them guilty of contempt and finding that they were also guilty of gross negligence for having refused to make returns to the writs of certiorari which the children of the late Jay Gould obtained some months ago in order to correct or have canceled the assessment which was placed upon their property and that of their father's estate. In order to purge themselves of contempt, the Commissioners a few days ago filed their return in the cases.

—Mary A. Robinson and William Milne, as executors of the will of Edward Robinson, obtained judgment in the Supreme Court yesterday for $87,904.80 against Arthur Robinson in an action brought to recover the value of three promissory notes, with interest, which were made at Rochester in June, 1884, for $17,917.59 each. There was no defense interposed to the action, Chrisfield & Zabriskie is the counsel for the executors.

—Nicolo Sereno, who was indicted on the charge of assaulting Ferdinand Trefogli on Aug. 16 last, was discharged by Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, yesterday. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare told the court that the complaining witness had "lied so frequently and outrageously" that there was no hope of securing a conviction on the merits of the case.

—A Sheriff's jury yesterday declared John Sarre of 41 West Ninety-first Street insane. Dr. Louis P. Walton testified that Sarre's condition was due to close attention to business. Mr. Sarre was head of the firm of Sarre & Le Lacheur, painters and decorators. His part of the business is worth $15,000.

—John McChrystie has obtained from Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas a peremptory mandamus requiring the Commissioners of Parks to restore his name to the pay roll of the department as a general foreman and to prefer him for employment. McChrystie is a veteran of the war.

—The cases of Samuel Roy and Patrick Brady, who were charged with falsely registering in the Thirtieth Election District of the Eleventh Assembly District last year, were dismissed yesterday by Judge Cowing, in General Sessions.

—The December Grand Jury, which was discharged yesterday, acted upon 646 cases during the month, finding 541 indictments and dismissing 105 cases.

## *FEDERAL COURTS.*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Post Office Building.

44—Ceballos vs. Schooner Warren Adams. 59—Mercadante vs. Steamship Hudson. 60—O'Connell vs. Tug C. R. Stone. 61—Killella vs. Steamboat Maryland and Tug W. C. Nicoll. 62—Montosi vs. Tug S. E. Babcock. 63—Whitman vs. Steamship Holyoke. 64—Clyde Steamship Company vs. Steamer El Dorado and Tug Florence. 66—McWilliams vs. Lighter Pioneer. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris & Cumings Dredge Company. 68—Drum vs. Tug Elmira and Lighter E. Sterns. 69—Minch vs. Tug Victoria. 70—Benso vs. Steamship Muriel. 71—Western A. Company vs. Tug Eagle and Thomas Purcell, Jr. 8—Balcarres Brook Steamship Company vs. W. R. Grace & Company.

## *STATE COURTS.*

### COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The calendar of the Court of Appeals, which is being prepared for the term of the court which opens on Jan. 14, will contain about 900 cases. This includes appeals which arose during the year and a half previous to Jan. 1, and is about the usual number for such a period.

Judge Haight will take his seat upon the Court of Appeals bench for the first time one week from Monday next.

### COURT NOTICE.

CITY COURT OF NEW-YORK—Hereafter no order of reference will be made in supplementary proceedings, and all orders of reference now in force will be vacated ex parte upon application to the court. By order of the court.

JOHN B. McGOLDRICK, Clerk.

Dated Jan. 3, 1895.

## NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Franklin National Bank vs. Neiman. 2—Rasch vs. Ohly.

Class II.—3—Cochran vs. Reich.

Class III.—4—Goodhart vs. Rich.

Class IV.—5—Brown vs. Brown. 6—Conger vs. Thompson.

Class VII.—7—Loeb vs. Lichtenstein. 8—McGovern vs. Yule. 9—Delafon vs. same. 10—Desmond vs. Stuyvesant Co-operative Building and Loan Association.

Class VIII.—11—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Adams. 12—Gilhooly vs. American Surety Company. 13—Matter of Kitchen Company. 14—Windmuller vs. Greacen. 15—Levy vs. Wood. 16—Delabarre vs. Silverman. 17—American Cereal Company vs. New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company. 18—Wuensch vs. Pulitzer. 19—Dreyfus & Co. vs. Seale & Co. 20—Robinson vs. Robinson. 21—Hayes vs. Vandenburgh. 22—New-York Insulated Wire Company vs. Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company. 23—Thomas vs. Thomas. 24—Gray vs. Cooper. 25—Van Rensselaer vs. Goodwin. 26—Wilson vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 27—Spiegel vs. Merchants' Insurance Company. 28—Koehler vs. Keyes. 29—Matter of Marcher and Boscobel Avenues, (In re Gamble.) 30—Matter of Raemer Lumber Company. 31—Matter of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Trading Company. 32—Matter of Goodrich Lawton Company. 33—Corlels vs. Salmon. 34—Dean vs. County of Queens. 35—O'Brien vs. Kursheedt. 36—Clancy vs. Fuedman. 37—O'Connor vs. same. 38—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Hanlon.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Smith. 2—John W. Lauterbach. 3—Gottfried Meyer. 1011—Contested will of Charles Edel, at 2 P. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Patrick Crowe, John Lindenmeyer, Jeremiah O'Sullivan, Catharine Schnitker, Catharine Mooney. At 2 P. M.: Simon Thalman, Philip H. Tuska.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Jan. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

Pleadings.—1—Bernard Folgia. 2—Joseph Young. 3—Aloysius J. Kohecker. 4—John Kennedy, Christopher Boyle. 5—Thomas McMahon, John Reilly. 6—Charles E. Stanley. 7—Edward H. Honner. 8—William Sheehan, Frank D. Jennings. 9—Ambrose Campbell. 10—Andrew Roche. 11—Maurice Moriarity. 12—George Sullivan. 13—Jacob Killiam. 14—Rosie Michel. 15—Jacob Walthers. 16—John Ryan. 17—Frank Driscoll. 18—Joseph Newman, Charles Cudek, Morris Zelkner, Samuel Welpa. 19—John Stringer, William E. Conway. 21—Wilna, Brurn. 22—Daniel Leahy. 23—Joseph Figani. 24—Charles Massochi, Carlo Bassami, Peter Peradina. 25—Michael Kelly. 26—Bartoloma Stefano. 27—Martin Battielesta. 28—Samuel Sontag. 29—Guiseppe Monsato. 30—Berger Paulson. 31—Frank Lovello. 32—Platzo Carmano. 33—Palatzo Gerdomo. 34—Molia Gechiro. 35—Michael Stable. 36—William J. Kahn. 37—Peter Laney. 38—Mary Baker, Charles M. Baker. 39—Frank Newell. 40—Edward Compagno. 41—Charles Neilson. 42—Frank Weil. 43—James Oates. 44—Thomas McDonald, Joseph Kelly. 45—John Williams. 46—Francis McCarthy. 47—James Heighe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—No day calendar.

### Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Corporation for the Relief of Widows, &c., vs. Friedman—John H. Judge. Matter of Momsen—Thomas F. Donnelly. Eyre vs. Leroy—Edward L. Wood.

Ingraham, J.—Rogers vs. Pearsall—William H. Willis.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Archer vs. Ransom—Edward L. Parris. Schuyler vs. Nichols—Hamilton Odell.

### Receivers Appointed—New-York.

Andrews, J.—Samuel Corn vs. Isaac Stern—James J. Nealis.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Hilton & Dodge Lumber Company vs. Enoch L. Richardson and John G. Hathaway—Gustavus T. Donnell. Robert J. Hoguet vs. H. Webster Browne—William Allen.

### BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Gaynor, J.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.—Eastman vs. Board of Charities. 121—Ladd vs. Ladd and another. 97—Law vs. New-York Building Association. 184—Rosenbaum vs. Brizia. 42—Keyes vs. Manning. 185—Volunte vs. Schaefer. 186—Monfort vs. Eden. 29—Dike, receiver, vs. Wormser. 191—Rausch vs. Rausch.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus.")

SATURDAY—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore (letters must be directed "per Capua;") at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne;") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Genoa, per steamship Normannia (letters must be directed "per Normannia;") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Jeremie, per steamship Alvena (letters for Jacmel and Aux-Cayes must be directed "per Alvena;") at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Gelatia (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba;") at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik (letters for other Venezuelan ports, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik;") at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island (letters must be directed "per Island;") at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam (letters must be directed "per Obdam;") at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas (letters for other Ports of Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Caracas;") at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Geo. W. Clyde.

SUNDAY—At 7 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Maranhense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Maranhense.")

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *6 at 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania from Britain) for Australia. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 6 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails of Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti (from San Francisco) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Cuba, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1894.


### Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**

*Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M. | *Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M. | *Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M. | Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.

*Will call at Queenstown for Mails and Passengers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West *10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: To Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

**CUNARD LINE.**

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Jan. 5, noon | Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM.
Aurania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M. | Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A.M.
Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P.M.

From Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45. According to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

**JAPAN-CHINA.**

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 348 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 8; Aug. 5.

TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.

MIOWERA, Jan. 16. WARRIMOO, Feb. 16.

Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.

JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

CHEROKEE.....Friday, Jan. 4
YEMASSEE.....Monday, Jan. 7
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Jan. 9

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Peninsular R.R. Line via Fernandina.
Ort. So. Ry. & Peninsular Line via Charleston.
W. G. Mason Line via Port Royal, S. C.

### Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.**

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Hohenzollern, Jn. 8, 6 AM | Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 AM
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 AM | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M. | Trave, Sat., Mch 9, 7 AM.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

**GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.**

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A. M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A. M., for Genoa.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

**WINTER TOURS TO THE WEST INDIES**

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**COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.**

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon..Sat., Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Jan. 12, 6 AM.
L'AQUITAINE, Poirot..Sat., Jan. 19, 10 A.M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

*Grand Winter Excursion*

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From New-York Feb. 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c. *Duration of round trip two months.

Price of passage round trip, $500, $600, $700, and upward, according to accommodations.

For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

**International Navigation Co.'s Lines.**

From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.

**American Line for Southampton.**

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

I. Cabin, $90 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.

Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A. M. Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.

**Red Star Line for Antwerp.**

Westernl'd, Jan. 9, 3 PM. Noord'd, Jan. 16, 8:30 AM.

**International Navigation Company,** 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

**SAVANNAH LINE.**—Four times weekly from Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W.H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W. R'y, 231 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | A. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S. Co., N. Pier 35, N.R. | F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way.

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Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri., from Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., at 3 P. M. Saturdays at 2 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

### Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

**NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.**

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Way Express. For all important Stations.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, and Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division. Wagner parlor cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

**WEST-SHORE R.R.**

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

**LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.**

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

9:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:05 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. EXPRESS and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Niagara Falls. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily: For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night. PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night. CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M. WASHINGTON, 8:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M. (11:30 A. M., Dining Car.) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M. Dining Car.) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A.M., daily, 1:30 P. M. ex. Sun. NEW-

## NEEDS OF CITY INSTITUTIONS

### State Charities Visitors Tell of the Year's Work, and Recommend Many Improvements.

The twenty-second annual report of the New-York County Visiting Committee of the State Charities' Aid Association for Bellevue Hospital and other public institutions has just been made public.

The whole number of persons in the Department of Charities and Correction Sept. 30, 1894, was 17,910, of whom 14,990 were inmates. The whole number of lunatics Oct. 1, 1894, was 6,395, an increase of 311 since Oct. 1, 1893. The capacity of the asylums is stated to be 4,826, an increase of 404 in the year. Speaking of the increase of patients, the report says:

"In the two years since Oct. 1, 1892, the increase of patients has been 628, of accommodation 513. This is certainly less fruit than was hoped for from the expenditure of $500,000, authorized more than two years ago, for additional buildings for the insane. It should, however, be remembered that the improvement is greater than the extension of accommodation, many of the old buildings having been abandoned as unfit for occupation."

The committee complains that the asylums do not receive the supplies to which they are entitled. Referring to the attacks of certain newspapers on the management of the asylums and the subsequent investigation, the committee says:

"While it has seemed to your committee that the animus of the attacks was unfair and the newspaper reports of the evidence sensational rather than candid, the defects of the system under which the asylums are administered have been so clearly shown by the investigation as to confirm the conviction that they should no longer form part of an overgrown city department, competing with prisons, almshouses, and hospitals for a share in the appropriations, but should be erected into a State insane hospital, and thus brought into line with the progressive policy of the present time."

In regard to the deficiencies referred to in reports of the several institutions, the statement is made that, while the per capita amounts allowed for supplies and salaries was somewhat larger last year than they were six years before, the amounts allowed for new buildings and repairs were much too small for the needs of the department, considering the fact that the poor condition of many of the buildings causes a constant drain on the appropriations. For repairs last year, request was made for $6.40 per capita, and only $3.04 allowed. For buildings, the amount per capita wanted was $5.78, and the amount allowed, $2.00. Both of these amounts allowed were considerably below those of 1893, although the average census of the department in 1893 was 15,677, against 16,398 in 1894.

From the reports of the several institutions the committee gathered the following as the immediate needs:

The erection of water-towers for the female wards of the New-York City Hospital, and the completion of the ventilating and heating apparatus there.

An improved gas supply or an electric light plant for Blackwell's Island.

A larger force of employes at the workhouse.

The extension of accommodation for the insane.

The reconstruction of Gouverneur Hospital.

Provision for the cremation of garbage and the cleansing of all soiled clothing.

The roofing over of the docks of the department.

A greater number and better class of nurses in the hospitals which are not connected with a training school.

In the report of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island appear figures showing the effect of the prolonged business depression. On this increase the visitors say:

"During the year ending Oct. 1, 1894, there were 5,924 (or 35 per cent.) more commitmtns than in the previous year. Of the whole number, 2,781 (2,228 men, 553 women) were self-commitments. The increase in the number of self-committed men is partly due to a resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners at the close of 1893, namely, that all able-bodied unpaid helpers in the different institutions must commit themselves if they wished to remain. This measure, though it may have borne hardly on some individuals, will probably prove beneficial on the whole, as tending to reduce the large number of hangers-on about the department.

"It was stated that comparatively few of the regular 'rounders' appeared on the Island last Winter; they probably found it easier than usual to make a living from the soft-hearted public. The men's side of the workhouse was crowded with men of a much better class than common, so that even the punishment cells were used as sleeping places, and in March 100 men were sleeping in ten tents on the grounds. Yet no addition was made to the force of the employes; there were but 12 keepers for over 1,200 men, and only 36 paid men all told.

### Reports on River Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Secretary Lamont sent to the House to-day reports of officers of the Engineer Corps on preliminary surveys and the estimated cost for the following river improvements:

Chelsea River, Massachusetts, from Grand Junction Bridge to Boston and Maine Railroad Bridge, dredging, $65,000.

Delaware River, between Trenton and Burlington, N. J., survey, $1,000.

West bank of the Mississippi from Flint Creek to the mouth of the Iowa River, building an artificial bank to prevent overflow, $305,000.

Forked Deer River, from Dyersburg, Tenn., to its junction with the Obion River, and from there to the Mississippi, so as to make it navigable all the year, $400,000.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—S. A. Gutmann & Co., wholesale dealers in diamonds and jewelry, at 51 Maiden Lane, with a retail store at 1,146 Broadway, are reported to have given bills of sale of their entire stock to S. S. Lichtenstein, a brother of Louis Lichtenstein, the "Co." of the firm, to secure confidential obligations of $22,000, of their fixtures in the wholesale store to Oppenheimer Brothers & Neith, and of their fixtures in the retail store to R. A. Breidenbach. They are reported to owe about $15,000 to the trade. Three judgments, aggregating $4,420, were entered against the firm yesterday, in favor of Oppenheimer, Brothers & Veith, and execution was issued to the Sheriff. The partners are Sigmund A. Gutmann and Louis Lichtenstein.

—Harwood R. Pool obtained two attachments yesterday for $9,955, against William E. Tustin of Pittsburg, Penn., Isaac Freese, and William J. Howard, Jr., of East Brady, Penn., and Charles O. Billings, of Massachusetts, and one attachment for $911 against the Brady's Bend Coal and Iron Company of Brady's Bend, Penn., for professional services in connection with the reorganization of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, and on a bond. The Sheriff attached about $400,000, shares of stock in a trust company.

—Judgment was obtained here and docketed yesterday against Arthur Robinson of Rochester, N. Y., for $87,904, in favor of Mary A. Robinson and William Milne, executors of the estate of Edward Robinson, on three notes for $17,917 each, made on June 22, 1884, and payable five years later, on which the interest amounted to $34,133.

—Gutavus T. Donnell has been appointed receiver for the joint property of Enoch L. Richardson and John G. Hathaway, who did business as the Richardson Lumber Company in the Produce Exchange Building, on the application of the Hilton & Dodge Lumber Company, a creditor for $1,028.

—Henry C. Booth, a jeweler at Rochester, N. Y., made a general assignment yesterday to Charles M. Oviatt, for the benefit of his creditors. The assets and liabilities are unknown. It is thought the assets will be not inconsiderable.

—The Sheriff has taken possession of the plant of the Elsemann Photo Company, on One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, between Eleventh and Audubon Avenues, on claims for $3,281, which were put in judgment on Wednesday.

—The schedules of Julius Kurtz, dealer in furniture, at 17 West Thirty-fourth Street, show direct liabilities of $15,587, contingent liabilities of $3,805, nominal assets of $54,391, and actual assets of $11,732.

—Judgment for $5,258 was entered yesterday against Edward Taylor, in favor of T. Tileston Wells, as receiver of the George Mather's Sons Company, for money loaned to him in February and May, 1891.

—Judgment for $10,091 was entered yesterday against Ferdinand P. Earle, in favor of Hilton, Hughes & Co., on eight notes made in December, 1893, and January and February, 1894.

—The Sheriff has taken charge of the store of Manheim & Co., dealers in wines at 83 William Street, on claims from Arthur Rothschild, for two creditors, aggregating $972.

—The clothing store of Rebecca Jacobson, of Rochester, N. Y., was closed by the Sheriff yesterday on a judgment of $852.75, and the stock will be sold at auction.

—William J. Hirshfield has been appointed receiver for Samuel M. Miller, tailor, of 521 Sixth Avenue, on the application of Christian W. Yutte, a creditor.

—Hannah Shlager, dealer in shoes, at 574 Third Avenue, has given a bill of sale for $3,200 to Adolph Fiebsen.

## TWO "CAVE DWELLERS" IN A HARLEM LOT

### Found by a Policeman and Evicted by Order of the Court.

"Cave Dwellers" of Harlem were John Smith and James Anderson until a policeman found them Wednesday night and took them to Harlem Police Court.

The policeman saw a thin column of smoke curling up from the ground in a vacant lot at Columbus Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street. He expected to be a prominent figure in an explosion as he moved toward the spot, and he heaved a sigh of relief when, bending over, he heard a gruff voice in the depths shout: "Here! my trick."

Then there was a dispute and a grating sound. A head was poked out, and the demand was made of the policeman: "What do you want here?"

"What are you doing there?" was the policeman's retort.

The head disappeared. "Cheese it, Jim! The cop!" was the next call from the earth.

The policeman found the entrance to the men's retreat and forced his way in. He found himself in a cave 17 feet long, about 9 feet wide, and high enough to allow a good-sized man to stand erect. At a table sat a man with a lot of cards in his hand, and in a bottle beside him was a flaring candle. Over in a corner a fire crackled in an old milk can, and not far away were two straw-covered ledges that evidently served as beds. At the end furthest from the entrance were a row of shelves, a chest, a clothes-rack, and some sugar barrels. On the sides of the cave chromos were pasted.

The policeman arrested both men. In court Justice Welde told them to abandon their cave. They promised to do so, and were discharged.

### Carter May Plead Guilty.

Edward R. Carter, ex-transfer clerk of the National Bank of Commerce, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner John A. Shields charged with misappropriating $30,000 of the bank's funds.

He waived examination and was held in $15,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

His lawyer, S. C. Baldwin, said that in all probability he would plead guilty as soon as an indictment is found against him.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| | A. M. |
|---|---|
| Sun rises...7:25 | Sun sets...4:46 |
| Moon sets...12:13 | |

### Tides To-day.

| | HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Sandy Hook | 12:48 | 1:08 | 7:06 | 7:26 |
| Governors Island | 1:17 | 1:17 | 7:48 | 7:54 |
| Hell Gate | 8:10 | 8:10 | 9:16 | 9:22 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 4.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Cherokee, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |

SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alvena, Jamaica | 10:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Caracas, Venezuela | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Etruria, Queenstown | 9:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| G. W. Clyde, Cape Haiti | 1:00 P. M. | ..... |
| Helvellus, Brazil and La Plata Countries | 9:00 A. M. | ..... |
| Island, Norway | 11:00 A. M. | ..... |
| La Gascogne, Havre | 8:00 A. M. | 6:00 A. M. |
| Manitoba, London | ..... | ..... |
| Normannia, Genoa | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Obdam, Netherlands | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Orizaba, Campeachy, &c. | 10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Prins F. Hendrik, Haiti | 1:30 A. M. | ..... |
| Prussia, Havre | ..... | 12:30 P. M. |

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yemassee, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hohenzollern, Bremen | ..... | 6:00 A. M. |

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Algonquin, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Adriatic, Liverpool | ..... | 7:00 A. M. |
| Elbe, Bremen | ..... | 9:00 A. M. |
| Trinidad, Bermuda | ..... | 10:00 A. M. |
| Westernland, Antwerp | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Yucatan, Havana | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Jan. 4.—Dresden, Bremen, Dec. 22; Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Dec. 21; Galileo, Hull, Dec. 21; Habana, Havana, Dec. 30; Obdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 22; Olinda, Lisbon, Dec. 19; Panama, Bordeaux, Dec. 21; Polynesia, Havre, Dec. 19; Scandia, Hamburg, Dec. 23; Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 17.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Dec. 26; Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 3.

SUNDAY, Jan. 6.—Auranla, Liverpool, Dec. 29; La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 30; Manhanset, Swansea, Dec. 28; Venezuela, Curacao, Dec. 31.

MONDAY, Jan. 7.—Croma, Dundee, Dec. 28; Yumuri, Havana, Jan. 3.

### Arrived.—New-York, Thursday, Jan. 3.

SS Finance, Graham, Colon Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Stamford Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Williamsport, Miller, Philadelphia, for Boston, and sld.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Gregory, Rio Janeiro Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Regulus, (Russ.,) Forssell, Port de Paix Dec. 13, with mdse. to James Rankine. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Griffith, London Dec. 23, with mdse. and one passenger to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 A. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Stein, Amsterdam Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:35 P. M.

SS Cametense, (Br.,) McKenzie, Manaos, &c., Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS Habana, (Span.,) Amezaga, Havana Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) Marwick, Catania Dec. 9, Messina 10, with fruit to Valarl, Mitchell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

Brig Harriet G. Miller, Gibara 22 ds, with sugar to Mosle Brothers—vessel to Mosle Brothers.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. E., light breeze, hazy.

### Sailed.

SS Ems, for Bremen, via Southampton; Antila, for Nassau; Dago, for Philadelphia; Spain, for London; Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; Niagara, for Nassau, &c.; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; El Sol, for New-Orleans; Joseph L. Colby, for Tampico, via Baltimore; City of Columbia, for West Point; Irrawaddy, for Grenada, &c.; Portland, for Georgetown, S. C.

### By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York Dec. 19 for Leith and Dundee, passed Lewis Island today.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New-York Dec. 24 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, sld. from Marseilles for New-York Dec. 31.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Leibnitz, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from New-York Dec. 19, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New-York Dec. 22, arr. at London to-day.

SS Bayonne, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New-York Dec. 14 for —, passed Gibraltar Dec. 28.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, sld. from Girgenti for New-York Dec. 28.

SS Caxton, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Rio de Janeiro for New-York to-day.

SS Siavonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, sld. from Havre for New-York to-day.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York Dec. 15, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from New-York Dec. 15, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Albania, (Br.,) from Torre Annunziata Dec. 16, via Huelva, for New-York, arr. at St. Michaels to-day.

SS Alecto, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New-York Dec. 18, arr. at London to-day.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, from New-York Dec. 20, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 P. M. yesterday.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, sld. from Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day for New-York, via Gibraltar.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown at 2 P. M. to-day for New-York.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York Dec. 29 for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 10:15 P. M. to-day.

SS City of Dundee, (Br.,) Capt. Halley, from New-York, via Hodeidah and Aden, arr. at Bombay to-day.


## Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class chambermaid and wait on lady and sew; first-class reference. Call, Thursday and Friday, at 33 Irving Place, present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a capable young woman as chambermaid and assist laundress, waiting, or sewing; in American family only; best city references. Competent, 443 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family, and will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, 115 West 33d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain washing. Call, Thursday, between 12 and 2 P. M., at present employer's, 46 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant young woman; thoroughly competent; or chambermaid alone; highest references from last employer. A. M., Box 852 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private house, or general housework; best reference from Boston. 247 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced housemaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to country. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl; competent in her duties; city references; perfectly willing. 41 East 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands sewing; good city references. L. L., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl, lately landed, place as chambermaid and assist with washing or kitchenwork. 218 East 66th St., Dolan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Experienced in her duties; obliging and willing; city references. 41 East 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; good reference; good sewer. 208 East 59th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress or do light housework in private family. 236 West 16th St. (Ring O'Donnell's bell.)

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By French girl as chambermaid or nurse; good references. 305 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in private family. 256 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 85 West 104th St.; ring Rice's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Present employer's, 105 West 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German girl as chambermaid; good washer and ironer. A. B. C., 208 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or general houseworker; good references. B. S., 151 East 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands sewing; good city references. L. L., 433 6th Av., up stairs.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meat, game, entrées, jellies, and desserts, even including marketing; first-class references; private family. 821 Westchester Av., Johnson's bell.

COOK.—By respectable young woman; first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; four years' best city reference; can be seen at last employer's. 101 East 40th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as thorough family cook in private family; understands her business in all branches; excellent city reference; employer seen; wages, $25 to $30. M. J., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 33d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. B., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands French and German cooking in all branches; best reference; lady can be seen. 915 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; willing to assist washing and ironing; good baker; city or country; good reference. 321 West 47th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a young Scotch woman as experienced cook and good baker; city or country; best reference from last employer. H. C., 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; first-class baker; city reference. R., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and to assist with washing in small private family; first-class city reference. D. L., Box 441, 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family living in Tuxedo; first-class reference. S. A., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good cook; good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of soups, entrées, and desserts; personal reference. 432 West 47th St., Loran's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook to get up dinners or lunch parties; by the day or week, or permanent; city or country; first-class city references. 69 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English Protestant; good references for large dinners, luncheons, supper parties; wages, $40 to $50. 330 West 17th St. Connor.

COOK.—Excellent; best city reference from her last place; understands soups, fish, meat, game, desserts. 407 West 54th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and assist with washing; can be well recommended. 747 3d Av., Lind's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; daily or monthly; best city reference from her last place. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook in private family; very best city reference; last employer can be seen. 605 6th Av.; store.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; willing and obliging; present employer. 314 West 88th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and laundress; good city reference. 379 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 4 West 44th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes situation for her cook. Call, Thursday morning, at residence, 117 West 86th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent cook and laundress; good city reference. 116 East 63d St.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman as cook; willing to help with washing; good references. 33 St. Mark's Place; ring Roberts's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook in small private family; personal reference. M. T., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook in private family; best city references. M. M., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $25; best of city reference. C. M., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best personal references. 218 West 18th St.; grocery store.

COOK.—By a young girl, as cook in a small private American family. Call, two days, at present employer's, 86 West 68th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook; will do coarse washing; in private family; good city reference. L. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By North German as first-class cook and baker. A. B., 203 East 48th St.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Switzer, late Barrett; wishes few more customers; latest imported cut, fit, style, and finish; remodeling home or by the day; half price this month. Geheren, 47 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; does remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker; good fitter; would like a few more customers by the day or at home. Chaulot, Box 337 Times, Up Town.

DRESS and CLOAKMAKER.—By experienced, stylish, and perfect cutter and fitter; suits from $5; at home or go out; reference. 146 East 14th St., third floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By skillful dressmaker; extended business experience; artistic designer and help manager; best references; wants engagement by Jan. 5, 1895. Modes, Box 182 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced, competent in all branches; by day; private families; best references; terms moderate for season; by letter. Mme. Mene, 262 West 87th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by day; cut, fit, and remodel; terms, $1.50; city reference. A. S., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By perfect dressmaker, going out by day or week. Hertner, 1,612 Avenue B.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English Protestant as housekeeper in private family or widower's family; capable; willing to take full charge. Mrs. Housekeeper, 356 West 33d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman; has no children; as housekeeper for one or two flat houses. M. Baker, 125 East 29th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wishes situation. Mrs. Earlie, 158 West 16th St., near 7th Av.

### Housewerkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do general housework in small family; competent; good reference; city or country. Finn, 410 West 56th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for light housework; willing and obliging. 318 East 59th St., first floor.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman in private family; good city reference. Julia, Box 349 Times, Up Town.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-experienced Swedish person as lady's maid; good hairdresser and traveler; graduate masseuse; best city reference. M., 245 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; understands her duties as lady's maid; good seamstress and stylish hairdresser; in American family; good city reference. 225 West 35th St.; ring twice.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; takes entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. E. C., 229 84 Av.

MAID.—To elderly lady; faithful, reliable; highly recommended; excellent seamstress. Seamstress, 157 East 52d St.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or COOK.—By a respectable woman as good laundress or cook; in case of need housecleaning in private family or office; not afraid of work; by the day; can see family I am working for. 317 East 89th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent laundress would assist with chamberwork in American family; good city reference. Address M. K., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; private family; personal city references. 743 3d Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by the day, or to do cooking; best city reference. 138 West 62d St.; ring Burke's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city references. Address, for two days, M. D., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. M., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thorough laundress; five years' city references; no other work; city or country. 659 6th Av., Bell 3.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress and chambermaid; four years' city reference. M. B., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Young girl as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. 365 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable colored woman as first-class laundress or cook. F. W., 145 West 24th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent; best city reference; city or country. 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires work by the day for an excellent laundress. 36 West 37th St.

### Nurses.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to one or two children not under three years; best references. C. D., 120 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; devoted in sickness; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $25. 157 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman; capable of bringing infant up on bottle; eleven years' references from last employer. Call, two days, at present employer's, 35 West 42d St.

NURSE.—Professional nurse who understands massage desires a permanent position to travel with invalid lady; moderate salary. Lund, 95 Greenpoint Av., Greenpoint.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St.; private stable.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St.; private stable.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse to invalid or nervous patient; understands all kinds of sickness; best references. A. S., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent and educated North German nurse to one or two children; plain sewing; best city reference. L. M., 2,097 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse and seamstress; can teach if necessary; best city reference. Louise, 466 7th Av.

### Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By competent parlormaid and assist in pantry; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

### Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced family sewer, a few more customers by the day or week; children's clothes a specialty. Child's Dressmaker, 356 West 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Perfect; understanding cutting and fitting from children's and ladies' dresses; few more customers. 204 East 45th St., care of Mrs. Schillinger.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an excellent seamstress; will assist with light chamberwork. 21 East 45th St., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress and chambermaid; or wait on a lady; good reference. 237 East 26th St., Wall's bell.

### Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 192 East 76th St.; Muffin's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as first-class waitress in private family; thoroughly understands silver, salads, and wines; best city reference. M. K., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent waitress in a private family; best city references. 210 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly-competent waitress in private family; best city references. A. B., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

### Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; best city references. 199 East 76th St., third floor.

WAITRESS.—To fill butler's place; best city references. P., 222 West 35th St.

### Washing.

WASHING and IRONING.—By a respectable Protestant woman to do plain washing and ironing; reference. 200 West 25th St.; ring once.

### Miscellaneous.

LADY WISHES TO FIND POSITION FOR AN experienced parlormaid or housemaid; has been some time in the family; highly recommended. 43 West 48th.

MASSAGE.—Swedish girl, used to giving baths and massage, wants place in Turkish bathroom, or to give massage; has been working in a sanitarium for three years; best references. A. D., 157 East 27th St.

MASSAGE.—Treatment and Swedish movement to ladies at their own homes by expert Swedish masseuse; terms, $1.50. Mrs. Hansen, 104 West 42d St.

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VISITING GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—English, French, German, music. F., 315 East 19th St.

YOUNG WOMAN wants any kind of employment not menial. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

## Situations Wanted—Males.

### Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; well up in his duties; neat in his habits; quick at his work; temperate and industrious; takes special care in keeping silver and glass in thorough order; best city reference. K., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By single Frenchman; speaks English; 32; sober; understands his duties thoroughly; care parlor floor, &c.; willing, obliging; three years' first-class personal city references; just disengaged. Foy, 142 West 30th St., third bell.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Scotchman; 15 years' experience; three years in last place; is expert in care of silver and glass; makes all kinds of salads; civil and obliging; highly recommended. Joseph, Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By North German; age 34 years; speaks English fluently; many years' experience as butler; willing and obliging; good references; city or country. A. B., 6 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple having over ten years' of very first-class references; fully capable of taking the entire management of a first-class private family; city or country. F. C., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; in private family where parlormaid or second man is kept; first-class city references; sober, honest, and reliable; age, 36; height, 5 feet 6 inches. J. C., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; where second or third man is kept; age, 29; height, 5' feet 9½; single; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended. F. Sparkes, 43 West 35th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an Englishman; age, 26; height, 5 feet 11 inches; can furnish first-class references from former and last employers. Mason, 135 West 23d St.

BUTLER.—By a young single man; first-class city personal reference; just disengaged; tall; of neat appearance. C. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man; age, 31; just landed from England; thoroughly understands his duties; long and satisfactory references; not afraid of work. J. M., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; excellent references; highly recommended by present employer; leaving as family is going to Europe. Albert, Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent, first-class butler; private family; understands his business in all branches; very best city reference. L. G., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man in private family; eight years' city references; just disengaged; city or country. I. S., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—Man butler and valet, wife as lady's maid; good travelers; speak German, English, and French; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN, GOOD VALET.—By an Englishman; steady and sober; understands his duties; American and English references. W. N., 146 West 40th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Short time in this country; speaking German and French; city reference. N. P., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best city references. J. B., 491 6th Av., second floor.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; highly recommended. E. M., 1,083 3d Av.

## Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Two German servants; one competent laundress, and the other competent waitress, and to assist with chamberwork; must be well recommended. 342 West 88th St.

WANTED—A Protestant waitress, for small, quiet family, willing to assist with other upstairs work; references required. J., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—Experienced cook. Call, before 10, at 11 Washington Square North.

## Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For the U. S. Army, able-bodied unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years; good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character, and habits. Apply at 25 Third Ave., N. Y. City, and 35 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A young man or woman, not over 25 years of age, thoroughly conversant with accounts and bookkeeping, of good antecedents and habits. Apply, stating experience and references, R., Box 198 Times.

WANTED—Experienced butler. Call, before 10, 11 Washington Square North.

## Miscellaneous.

ROLL-TOP DESKS FROM $14.00 TO $100.00, IN oak, walnut, cherry, and mahogany. E. E. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street.

## Business Chances.

MAN WITH $200 WILL DOUBLE IT MONTHLY. Address W., Box 198 Times.


## THE "HOORY-AD." CORNER.

### Folks Have Been A-Visiting.

From The Kansas City Star.

Folks 'es bin er visitin'
Back ter Ellynois,
Aunty 'Line en Aunty Dace
En er coupl o' de boys,
Dey dun fotch back some sassafrack
En yaller pecoon root,
En Aunty 'Line she's narvous yit
Whenevah de steam kyahs toot.
Uncl' Naul en Dove en Doll
En me en Uncl' Pete,
We stayed t' hum while dey us gone
En kep things lookin' neat.
Hit tuck 'em er day en tuck 'em er night
Er ridin' on de train,
En kep Aunt 'Line so pow'ful skeert
She didn' stop er prayin'.
En Uncl' Naul 'e says, says 'e,
When dey us bout t' go,
"Dey'll nevah git my Ca'line
In at de steam kyah doo',
Dey'se ha' ter cut enuther doo'
Summers in de side
Ef dey wan' ter tak' ole Ca'line,
Kase she's pow'ful wide!"
Den Aunty 'Line she smile en smile,
En we alls laff en laff,
En Aunt Dace jingled de money what
She got fer de yearlin' caff,
Dey tuck some chicken en biskit braid—
Had de baskut piled up high—
En I wisht I'd bin er goin' too
T' git some o' de pie.
En den dey clim on bo'd de kyahrs
En went off clickety click,
En de kyahs a bobbin' up en down
Made Aunt 'Line very sick,
En she dun swo'
Dat she 'ont go
Er visitin' de folks
No mo'.
Folks dey c

# GREENHALGE HAS VIEWS

## They Are Fully Set Forth in His Inaugural Message.

## SEWELL'S CHANCES FOR SENATOR

### Governors Inaugurated in Maine and New-Hampshire — Russell Gets Empty Honors in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Frederic T. Greenhalge was inaugurated in Representatives' Chamber of the State House to-day, and immediately delivered his inaugural address. In it the Governor recommended further changes in the election laws, and especially in the provisions regulating the manner of conducting primary meetings.

Upon the question of liquor legislation the Governor was emphatic in his suggestion that the existing system of license with local option should be allowed to stand unchanged. "Energetic action," he said, "under existing laws may produce quite as satisfactory gains as feverish efforts to secure new legislation." That the sentiment in favor of temperance has been growing in the Commonwealth was, he contended, clearly proved by the results of the voting in the several cities and towns. Of the 323 towns, 250 voted no license and 70 voted yes. Three were tied. Of the 30 cities, 19 voted yes and 11 voted no. Seventeen towns changed no to yes, 20 towns changed yes to no, 286 towns unchanged; 4 cities changed no to yes, viz.: Pittsfield, Lynn, Salem, and Waltham; 2 cities changed yes to no, viz.: Haverhill and Medford.

Much attention was given to the subject of cattle inspection, and further legislation to carry on the work was urged.

The Governor reviewed the efforts made to secure rapid transit for Boston. He gave a comprehensive summary of the condition of the savings and co-operative banks of the State: During the year ending Oct. 31, 1894, 1,044,649 deposits, amounting to $74,946,570.01, were made in the 185 savings banks; $15,770,963.89 in dividends were placed to the credit of depositors; there were 968,577 withdrawals, amounting to $74,124,697.33, leaving the aggregate amount to the credit of depositors $416,778,017.53, represented by 1,247,090 accounts, an average of $334.29 to each account. The total assets of the banks amount to $442,391,264.81.

As compared with the previous year, these figures show a decrease of 56,761 in number of deposits made, a decrease of $780,901.02 in amount of deposits made, an increase of 15,524 in number of withdrawals, a decrease of $10,278,377.96 in amount of withdrawals, an increase of $115,398.08 in dividends, an increase of $16,782,447.72 in the aggregate of deposits, an increase of $17,811,930.43 in total assets, and an increase of $4.85 in the average to each account.

The co-operative banks had an aggregate dues capital of $15,644,542.69. This represents the actual savings of the members paid by them into the banks, the profits to which they are entitled being kept in a separate account, called "profits capital."

Three specific recommendations for radical legislation were made by the Governor. "I hold," he said, "to the views expressed in the message of last year as to the extension of municipal suffrage to women.

"I think, too, that the time is ripe for a thorough and decisive consideration of the great question of inaugurating biennial elections in this Commonwealth.

"It will be well to consider whether more stringent legislation is not needed to check the brutality of the prize fight and the sparring bout."

The Legislature to-day assigned Jan. 15, 2:30 P. M., for the election of United States Senator.

At a caucus of the Democrats, this afternoon, John E. Russell was nominated for Senator.

### GOV. NELSON IS A CANDIDATE.

#### The Strongest Opponent That Has Yet Appeared Against Senator Washburn.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 3.—Gov. Nelson is an open candidate for Senator against Washburn. Chafing under the attacks of Washburn's managers and The Minneapolis Tribune, the Governor informed ex-Lieut. Gov. Yale of Winona at the close of a long talk last night that he had about decided to come out as a candidate.

Yale is a Washburn man, and received the announcement with regret, and on his importunity the Governor agreed to withhold his decision until morning. This morning came an additional broadside from The Minneapolis Tribune, upon seeing which the Governor made up his mind to act. A little before noon Senator Washburn, hearing of the rumors, repaired to the Capitol and called on the Governor. He asked him what there was in the reports, and Nelson informed him frankly that he had decided to be a candidate. Mr. Washburn expressed surprise in view of the pledges to him, and the Governor asked if he thought he had the only right to be a candidate. Senator Washburn informed him that the only claim he had, as between them, was as far as the Governor's pledges to him were good. Gov. Nelson turned his back on him.

Congressman McCleary arrived during the day and formally announced his candidacy. This makes up a field of four—Comstock, McCleary, Nelson, and Washburn. The real fight is between Nelson and Washburn, with the chances slightly in favor of the latter.

John L. Gibbs withdrew as a candidate for Speaker this afternoon, which insures the election of Samuel L. Vansant.

### GOV. CLEAVES INAUGURATED.

#### Senator Frye Renominated by the Maine Republicans.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 3.—Gov. Cleaves was inaugurated before the Legislature to-day. The committee appointed to canvass the Gubernatorial vote reported the whole number of votes cast as 107,818, of which Cleaves had 69,352, Johnson 30,477, Hersey 2,733, Bateman 5,343; scattering, 18. The Senate amended the returns, adding 107 votes to the total number of votes for Cleaves.

In joint caucus Secretary of State Fessenden, Attorney General Powers, and State Assessor Burleigh were re-elected. F. M. Simpson of Carmel was elected State Treasurer. The Republican nominees for the Executive Council were also elected. Senator Frye was renominated this evening.

### GOV. RICH TAKES OFFICE.

#### He Urges a System of Arbitration in Labor Troubles.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 3.—Gov. Rich this afternoon delivered his inaugural address to the Legislature. In it he recommends that all labor troubles be settled by arbitration, following closely upon the lines recently laid down by Carroll D. Wright. He favors the continuance of the contract labor system in prisons, and recommends that the Legislature do not hamper the prison boards in awarding prison contracts. He also recommends that the Legislature submit an amendment to the Constitution increasing the salaries of all State officials.

#### Nebraska's New Governor.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 3.—Gov. Holcomb was inaugurated to-day. In his address the new Executive urged the necessity for changes in the Australian ballot law, making its provisions more clear; favored an appropriation by the State for the relief of the destitute in Western counties; recommended a favorable consideration of irrigation projects, and insisted on economy in the administration of State affairs.

#### Sewell's Chances for Senator.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 3.—Senator Skirm and Assemblymen Exton, Ginder, and Wilbur, comprising the Mercer County delegation in the Legislature, held a conference in this city to-day, and decided to support Gen. Sewell for United States Senator. Gen. Sewell's friends now count for him 45 out of the 70 votes which will constitute the caucus.

#### Gov. Busiel Installed.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan 3.—Gov. Charles A. Busiel was formally inaugurated to-day in joint session of the Legislature. Following the administration of the oath, Gov. Busiel delivered his inaugural address. No other business was transacted in the Legislature.

#### A Combination in Control.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 3.—The Senate effected a permanent organization to-day, with Populist and Democratic officers. Senator Lockwood of Boulder was elected President. To-morrow Gov. Waite will read his message in joint sesion.

## THE CHURCHES AND THE PEOPLE

### Topic Discussed Before the Twilight Club—Mrs. Ballington Booth Tells of Salvation Army Work.

The Twilight Club held its thirteenth annual dinner and meeting at the St. Denis Hotel last night. There were 200 women and men present, who, after the dinner, listened to the short talks upon "What Are the Churches Doing for the People?"

Col. J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., was the Chairman for the evening. He introduced the topic for discussion, and was followed by Charles F. Wingate, Col. C. W. Fuller, Dr. M. L. Holbrook, and S. C. T. Dodd.

Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jennie June) said:

"We can hardly take the subject from the point of view as to what has the Church done for the people within the Church. The people outside the Church receive no benefits, unless the Church goes to them. The Church is what it is, not what it was. It is what those who make it wish it to be. The Church lost its humanity when it was made the voice of dogma. We cannot expect too much of the churches, but let us be thankful that they are growing more human and more broad."

Mrs. Ballington Booth, who was heartily received, said:

"I simply voice the feeling and sentiment of the Salvation Army in my remarks. The Salvation Army is outside of the pale of 'the churches,' but still is a part of the Church.

"I do not wish to speak of what the churches do or leave undone, but I do say that the Church of the present day has become a fold for the white sheep, and when the black sheep tries to enter he is turned back into the wilderness.

"If the Church is to do Christ's work, it must forget itself and go out after the black sheep. We have learned to love the black sheep, who have remained in the wilderness, unsought by 'the churches.'

"We believe that the real vital life of every man or woman is when he or she forgets himself or herself and goes forth seeking to do good. We do not believe it to be our duty to give bread for the body without the inspiration for the soul, and, while we work for the souls, we also share our bread.

"Every Sunday night Cooper Union is crowded with a class of people that you will find in no church in this city. We have made 1,200 converts in one church on the Bowery in the last fifteen months. We do not pauperize our converts; they work for the cause with us, and find themselves able to do the work. Our work is increasing at a more rapid rate than ever before, and we mean to continue it at even a greater rate."

Mrs. Booth related instances of the work that the Salvation Army was doing for the people in changing their lives, renewing their manhood, and showing them that there is something to live for and work for with a joyous heart.

"We believe," he said, "in being one with the people in the brotherhood and sisterhood of law and humanity. You can not reach the world's heart without reaching its level. The churches do not go to the root of the matter. However much you may question our methods, no one dares to question the work of our staff officers and their self-imposed abnegation. We make our Church as we go, to take advantage of the situation, and carry our Church with us; we do not expect the people to come to us to be saved; we go to them.

"We have a desperate, fanatical faith, for which I say, thank God! We do the work that the churches as constituted do not, and cannot do. The Bowery tough, the Cherry Street tough, and the other toughs in various parts of the city are distinct in their individualities. From their past vice we strive to release them, and succeed to a greater degree than you would suppose to be possible. The only way to reach these people is by the loving touch of sympathy.

"The Church needs to go to the aching hearts and carry the love of Christ to them. I do not say the Church cannot do this, but I do say that the Salvation Army can and does. I believe that the Church would lose nothing by coming into closer contact with the poor and vile. I want to see the heathen of America saved and am in favor of home, rather than foreign, missions."

Capt. Watkins, "the Bishop of the Bowery," sang one of the Salvation Army songs, after which more short addresses were made. Among those present were: Henry S. Goodall, John D. Archbold, A. J. C. Foye, Capt. John Codman, James P. Hall, C. C. Burke, E. A. Holden, Prof. C. F. Kroch, Joel Benton, Dr. Bogue, Irving Elting, the Rev. J. Howard Suydam, J. B. Kohler, N. C. Fowler, Jr., the Rev. F. Mason North, the Rev. Dr. Harrower, James Lyall, and the Rev. G. H. Payson.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR HOSPITALS

### The Church Collections Larger than They Were Last Year.

The following additional returns from the Hospital Saturday and Sunday collection are reported by Charles Lanier of 17 Nassau Street, the general Treasurer of the association. So far as reported, the church collections are larger than last year:

From Churches—St. Thomas's, Episcopal, $1,027; Holy Trinity, Episcopal, $500; Brick, Presbyterian, $318; St. Andrew's, Episcopal, $218; Rutgers Riverside, Presbyterian, $25; Swedish Bethesda, Evangelical, $14; All Saints', Episcopal, $4.50.

From other sources: Lazard Frères, $150; Morris K. Jesup, $100; John H. Wyman, $100; Aitken, Son & Co., $100; Speyer & Co., $100; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $100; Charles T. Wing & Co., $100; E. C. Benedict & Co., $100; Henry de Coppet, $100; John T. Terpin, $100; William Alexander Smith, $100; M. Camacho Roldan & Van Sickel, $60; M. & C. Mayer, $50; James C. Carter, $50; S. Sternau & Co. and employes, $47; Plaza Hotel, $30; I. Rosenstein & Co. and employes, $25; W. C. Osborn, $25; William M. Evarts, $25; Clarence M. Hyde, $25; Alfred J. Taylor, $20; Robert S. Minturn, $20; the Riverside Bank, $15; A. Eisler & Co. and employes, $12.35; William Bard McVicker, $10; Charles Collins, $10; True Craftsman's Lodge, F. and A. M., $10; Centennial Lodge, F. and A. M., $10; Rush C. Hawkins, $10; W. H. Bailey, $10; Manierre & Manierre, $10; M. Dwight Collier, $10; Frederick W. Stevens, $10; F. R. Coudert, $10; Howard Mansfield, $10; William D. Guthrie, $10; Charles Scribner's Sons, $10; S. P. Avery, Jr., $10; Suzarte & Whitney, $10; William Lanzen, $10; Franklin B. Lord, $10; Dick & Fitzgerald, $10; Thomas Nelson & Sons, $10.

#### Horticulturists Elect Officers.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 3.—The New-Jersey State Horticultural Society held its final session of the year to-day. The following officers were elected: President—E. P. Beebe of Elizabeth; Vice President—I. W. Nicholson, Camden; Secretary—H. I. Budd, Mount Holly; Treasurer—Charles S. Jones, Newark; Executive Committee—Dr. J. B. Ward, Charles Perry, J. J. Blackwell, T. F. Baker, D. A. Vanderveer; Legislative Committee—Dr. J. B. Ward, I. W. Nicholson, Theodore F. Baker; Delegate to State Board of Agriculture—Dr. J. B. Ward; Delegates to American Pomological Society—Charles Parry and Horace Roberts.

#### A New-Jersey Farmer Missing.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 3.—A farmer, who appeared to have a considerable sum of money, drove up to the South Orange Hotel last Monday, in a fine farm wagon and behind an excellent horse. He went into the bar and had a drink, and then went away, saying he would return after transacting some business. He appeared perfectly sober, and left his rig in the hotel sheds, but has not been seen since. It is thought that he has met with foul play. He is not known here. A party of villagers searched the mountainside yesterday, but could find no trace of the man.

#### New Place for Sheehan's Secretary.

Police Commissioner Sheehan's private secretary, Augustus F. Sherman, has resigned. Mr. Sherman has received an appointment as stenographer to the Commissioner of Immigration, on Ellis Island. The position was formerly held by his brother, Henry Sherman, who has been made Under Sheriff.

#### Rahway Young Man Missing.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 3.—Robert Lawrence, twenty-one years old, has mysteriously disappeared. He was last seen on New Year's Day. No cause is known for his absence, but foul play is feared. He held a responsible position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

## MURDERER LAMBERT'S RESPITE

### *LESS THAN AN HOUR OF LIFE WAS LEFT THE CRIMINAL.*

#### The Coffin and Shroud Were All Ready —Legal Arguments Will Delay the Hanging for a Year.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 3.—Lawyer John Semple walked into Sheriff Barrett's office at the county jail at 8:45 o'clock this morning and served him with an official order from the United States Supreme Court, staying the execution of Lambert, pending the argument of counsel for Lambert's release on constitutional grounds.

The order was granted by Associate Justice George Shiras, Jr., of Washington, and was secured yesterday. Judge Dallas of the United States Circuit Court made it operative by his indorsement.

The writ is made returnable on March 4 next, but the case will not be argued until the October term of the United States Supreme Court, and possibly not then.

Sheriff Barrett, upon being served with the order, sent for his counsel, J. Willard Morgan. The latter declared the order legal and proper, and under his advice the Sheriff declared the execution postponed.

The news of the further reprieve of Lambert soon spread, and was the cause of more or less excitement. The preparations for the execution were full and complete. Even the coffin and shroud were on hand, and less than an hour of life was left to the condemned man.

Lambert (colored) was to have been hanged here to-day, having been convicted of the murder of William C. Kairer, an aged and well-to-do baker, in this city, early on the morning of Dec. 4, 1893. Lambert was robbing Kairer's house. He was convicted mainly on the testimony of Josiah Stevens, also colored, who lived in the same house with Lambert. Lambert charged Stevens with being an accomplice and declared that he [Stevens] had done the shooting. Stevens was also arrested and both were indicted, but Stevens was acquitted.

Mr. Semple made strenuous efforts to save his client, his most prominent move being a recent application to the Supreme Court for the negro's release on the ground that he was legally dead, because the respite granted by the Governor, which expired today, allowed the original date for the execution to pass. This unique constitutional question was, however, overruled.

## PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS

### Dr. Senner Reappointed Commissioner of Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Surveyor of Customs at Springfield, Mass.—WILLIAM S. COLLINS.

Consul General at Barcelona, Spain—HERBERT WOLCOTT BOWEN of New-York.

Consul at Demerara, British Guiana—ANDREW J. PATTERSON of Tennessee.

Judge Advocate General of the Army, with the Rank of Brigadier General—Col. G. NORMAN LIEBER.

United States Attorneys—JOHN W. BEEKMAN, District of New-Jersey; T. FRANK CLARK, Southern District of Florida.

Commissioners of Immigration—W. P. STRADLEY at San Francisco, WILLIAM H. RUBY at Baltimore, Md.; THOMAS F. DELHANTY at Boston, JOSEPH H. SENNER at New-York, JOHN J. S. RODGERS at Philadelphia.

Postmasters.—Connecticut—EDWARD M. WELLS, Stratford. New-York—CHARLES J. SWAIN, Nunda; JAMES WALLING, Victor. New-Jersey—JOSIAH BUTLER, Frenchtown; WILLIAM J. HARRISON, Lakewood; WILLIAM WHITE, Manasquan.

Navy.—Lieut. Commander FRANKLIN HANFORD, to be Commander; Passed Assistant Engineer ROBERT W. GALT, to be Chief Engineer; Assistant Engineer H. G. LEOPOLD, to be Passed Engineer.

Judges of Probate, Territory of Utah—JOSEPH JUDD, County of San Pete; L. M. OLSEN, County of Carbon.

The nominations of Immigration Commissioners sent to the Senate to-day were made necessary by an act of Congress approved last August, which changed the duties and responsibilities of the Immigration Commissioners and made necessary the reappointment of those holding over under the old law.

#### Ambulance Upset by Cable Car.

A Roosevelt Hospital ambulance was run into by a cable car at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue yesterday afternoon. The driver of the ambulance, Barthold Greyat, had his left arm broken. There was a patient in the ambulance at the time, Kate Webb of 328 West Thirty-seventh Street. She was not seriously hurt.

The ambulance was coming up Ninth Avenue, and when near Fifty-third Street the gong was sounded, warning the approaching cable car that the driver was going to cross the tracks. The gripman, it is said, paid no attention to the bell. The ambulance was turned over. The surgeon in charge was not hurt.

#### Baptist Young People's Rally.

A grand rally of the Baptist Young People's Union of the Southern New-York Association was held last night in the Central Baptist Church, Forty-second Street, near Seventh Avenue. The opening remarks were made by George E. Croscup, President of the Southern New-York Association. The Rev. E. E. Chivers, D. D., delivered an address on "The Baptist Young People's Union; What It Is and What It May Be." The Rev. Mr. Jessup Sholer, Miss Ella D. McLaurin, the Rev. A. W. H. Hodder, the Rev. J. A. Francis, and D. A. Waterman also made brief addresses.

#### Fined for Maintaining Icy Walks.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 3.—Col. Washington A. Roebling, William Hancock, and Clark Fisher, three of the wealthiest men in this city, were fined $2 each in the police court this morning for failing to have the snow cleared in front of their respective residences. They were represented in court by attorneys, who entered pleas of guilty for them and paid the amount of their fines. A large number of others will be proceded against in the same way, and hereafter it is believed the snow and ice ordinance will be more strictly observed.

#### A Letter Thief Caught.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 3.—Theodore Finder of Cincinnati was arrested in East Newark this morning. He was found in a freight car, the door of which was sealed. He came East to escape arrest for sandbagging a citizen and robbing him of $1,400. In his possession were a number of white letters cut from windows, and he is known as a "white letter thief." He is held awaiting extradition. When found he was nearly exhausted from cold and thirst.

#### To Honor Stevenson's Memory.

A memorial meeting to do honor to the memory of Robert Louis Stevenson will be held this evening in Carnegie Music Hall, under the direction of the Uncut Leaves Society. Luther J. B. Lincoln will introduce Edmund Clarence Stedman, who will preside. Addresses will be made by Andrew Carnegie, Dr. Edward Eggleston, David Christie Murray, George W. Cable, and John Foord. Nelson Wheatcroft will read from Stevenson's works.

#### Dr. Doty Visits Quarantine.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the newly-appointed Health Officer at this port, made his first official visit to the Quarantine Station yesterday. Dr. Jenkins, whom he succeeds, will continue in office for a few days, in order to familiarize his successor with the workings of the Quarantine establishment. Dr. Doty received a number of telegrams and letters yesterday, congratulating him upon his appointment.

#### To Notify All I. O. O. F. Lodges.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 3.—Pacific Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., of this village will make an effort to solve the mystery of the disappearance of Frank White, a prominent business man, who has not been seen since Christmas, by sending a circular to every lodge of Odd Fellows in the United States, announcing that White is missing, and giving a minute description of him.

#### She Caught a Chicken Thief.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 3.—Mrs. Catharine Bolan of Centre Street caught a chicken thief last night. She heard a noise in her hennery, and found a man in it. She shut the door and screamed for help. As the man burst open the door he ran into the arms of Officer O'Brien. He was Barney McCormick of Wallace Street, and he had killed three chickens.

## FRANTIC CHASE IN THE BOWERY

### Policemen and a Mob of Citizens Pursued a Snow Cart Driver, and It All Ended in a Wrong Arrest.

Two snow-cart drivers, who had loads from Centre Street, dumped them in Harry Howard Square, instead of taking them to the foot of Canal Street, west, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A policeman arrested one of them.

The other lashed his horse and began to vanish toward the eastward. The policeman blew his whistle and clung to his capture. Soon came policemen from all directions, and after the fleeing driver began a chase in which trucks, ashcarts, an elevated train, an excited and constantly-increasing mob, and several squads of policemen were factors. The pursuit ended in capture—of the wrong man.

When the pursuing army reached the Bowery the snow cart was nowhere in sight. A policeman on the corner had seen it turn north. Toward the north went the hue and cry, plunging through the slush.

That was too slow work, and the policeman stopped a news-delivery wagon that was rushing along at high speed. The driver took the policeman in and got more speed then before out of his flying animals. Still, there was no snow cart to be seen.

At Grand Street another policeman conceived the idea of pursuing the fugitive on an elevated train. He boarded one, and, standing on the rear platform, watched the street, while he blew his whistle frantically. The crowd had increased to hundreds, and the rumors of the object of pursuit varied all the way from a pickpocket to a murderer.

Between Bleecker and Third Streets a snow cart hove in sight. The panting crowd soon surrounded it, and, while one policeman clung to the bridle, another held on to the driver, Cornelius Quinn, who vehemently declared he had done nothing wrong.

When the party reached the Elizabeth Street Station, the policeman who had started the pursuit was just coming up with his prisoner. He looked at Quinn and said with evident disgust, "Oh, that's not the man." Quinn was released.

The door was opened, and a citizen came in.

"Was you after that driver that dumped his load in the square?" he asked.

"Yes," said the policeman.

"Well, he druv off in Delancy Street while youse fellers was chasin' up the Bowery."

## FEW DERELICTS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC

### The Hydrographer Predicts Stormy Weather During January.

In the Hydrographic Office statement published yesterday it is noted that reports received during December indicate that the North Atlantic is unusually free from derelicts at the present time, and none seems to obstruct the transatlantic steamship routes. Five derelicts noted on the December chart as having been set on fire were probably destroyed, as none of them has been since reported.

A derelict ship off Ushant was towed in to St. Nazaire. The bark Barcelona was towed into Tampico, and the bark Talisman was towed into Vineyard Havon.

Mariners are cautioned to avoid the following coastwise wrecks: A sunken schooner thirteen to sixteen miles southeast by east from Barnegat, with a mast showing, and a sunken wreck, with an iron spar standing, forty miles southwest from Five Fathom Bank Lightship.

In his forecast for January the Hydrographer predicts stormy weather north of the fortieth parallel and along the American coast north of Hatteras; strong westerly and northwesterly gales along the transatlantic steamship routes, the effect of which is frequently felt as far south as latitude 35° north; occasional gales in the vicinity of the Azores; northers may be expected in the Gulf of Mexico; fog at intervals on the Grand Banks, but not in extended areas. Ice may appear near Cape Race toward the latter part of the month.

## REVOKING OF A FRANCHISE CONSIDERED

### Aldermen Discuss the Grant to the North and East River Road.

The Board of Aldermen of 1894 met yesterday. The chamber was draped with black, because of the death of Alderman Flynn.

The question having been raised whether the present Board of Aldermen had the legal right to grant franchises and do other important things, now that it is 1895, the Corporation Counsel rendered an opinion that the board was still in power and would remain so until and including the first Monday in January.

Chairman Morgan of the Railroad Committee reported in favor of authorizing the Controller to make application to the Supreme Court for a judgment declaring forfeited the right of the North and East River Railroad Company to use the road it now does. The claim is that it has forfeited its franchise by failing to pay the city the percentage of its receipts as it agreed.

The Railroad Committee suggests that the franchise, unless legally declared forfeited, should be sold again. The road, which runs through Fulton Street, is said to have been insolvent for some time.

The motion was laid over for five days. The board will meet next Monday.

## WINTER DANCE AT NEWPORT.

### Cornelius Vanderbilt Pays a Visit of Inspection to His New Villa.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 3.—The Winter cottagers had a dance to-night at Newton Hall. It was the second of the series, and a large company was present, including the officers of the cruiser San Francisco as guests of honor, in full uniform. The committee of ladies included Mrs. William R. Hunter, Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Mrs. E. S. Greble, and Mrs. Duncan Kennedy.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was here to-day, coming in his private car with Col. George R. Fearing as guest. He spent several hours looking over his new villa, work on which has progressed materially since he saw it last. Mr. Vanderbilt made a careful personal inspection, and was well pleased.

Judge Wickes of Baltimore has bought the Summer residence of Admiral Clark Wells, United States Navy, one of the largest and most attractive villas in Jamestown. Judge Wickes and family will occupy the place next season.

#### Killed After Winning a Race.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Nathaniel Lyon, a retired New-York business man, who for several years had been breeding horses near White Plains, was thrown from a sleigh this afternoon and instantly killed.

He was driving a fast horse in Central Avenue, and had just had a brush with a stranger, in which he had come out ahead. When he attempted to slow up to round a sharp turn he was unable to control the horse. The sleigh was overturned, and Mr. Lyon was thrown violently against the curbstone.

He was fifty-five years old, and wealthy. He leaves a wife.

#### For Trying to Blow Up Italians.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Patrick Reilly, twenty-four years old, was convicted before Judge Mills to-day of having, on Oct. 21, at New-Rochelle, attempted to blow up a building in which were eighty Italians.

Reilly claimed that he was following the wire laid up to nine dynamite cartridges resting against the building when he was discovered.

Several witnesses swore that they had heard Reilly swear vengeance against Frank Murray, who lodged in the building with the Italians.

#### The Canal Improvement Bill.

The Executive Committee of the Commercial Association of the State of New-York appointed two weeks ago to prepare a bill on the lines of the Seymour plan for the improvement of the State canals met yesterday in the rooms of the Board of Arbitration of the Produce Exchange.

The bill not being complete, and the necessity of haste being imperative, a subcommittee was appointed to finish it and report to a meeting at the Produce Exchange this afternoon.

#### Postmaster at Southport.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—G. P. Meyer was appointed to-day fourth-class Postmaster at Southport, N. Y.


## Winter Suits

AT 1/4 OFF.

Every suit in both our stores, former prices $9.80, $11.80, $14.80, $17.90, and $22, now 25 % off these figures. $1,000 to any one who will disprove the integrity of this offer.

Customers who have bought, bring in your friends. You know what you paid us.

Our goods always marked in plain figures. Unscrupulous marked-down sales force us to above wording.

AT BOTH STORES.
OUR CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

EUGENE P. PEYSER.

123 and 125 Fulton St.,
Near Nassau St.
383 Broadway,
Near White St.


## HE'S AFTER THE LONG ISLAND CO.

### Mr. Townsend Says the Personal Property of That Corporation, Assessed at $250,000, is Worth $3,000,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 3.—At the meeting to-day of the Queens County Board of Supervisors, for the purpose of signing the tax warrants of the assessors of the various towns and Long Island City, ex-Supervisor Edward N. Townsend of Oyster Bay made a protest against the warrant of the Jamaica Assessors.

In an affidavit, he declared that the Long Island Railway Company possessed personal property valued at upward of $3,000,000, which was liable to assessment for taxation at its full value; that the principal office of the company, being at Morris Park, town of Jamaica, this property was liable to a personal tax in that town, and that when he called the attention of the Jamaica Assessors to the law they seemed surprised and said that if the facts were as stated the company should be assessed for $1,000,000 worth of personal property, and that they would place the property on the assessment roll for $1,000,000 worth of personal property, and notify the company to that effect.

Mr. Townsend says that after the tax roll had been completed he found that the Long Island Railroad Company's property had been assessed at but $250,000, increasing the tax rate of every individual in the county nearly 5 per cent.; of the individual taxpayers of the town of Jamaica nearly 12 per cent., and of the school district of Morris Park nearly one. What it would be if the Long Island Railroad Company was assessed according to law.

It is expected that the Supervisors will take action in the matter.

## *THE SOCIAL WORLD.*

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Mrs. Flint's Lectures.—The main drawing room in the Waldorf was well filled with fashionable folk yesterday morning, when Mrs. Mary H. Flint gave the first of a course of six lectures on the "History and Development of Architecture." The lecture was attractively illustrated with numerous lantern slides. Mrs. Flint's subject yesterday was "Oriental Architecture; Egypt and Western Asia." The aim of Mrs. Flint in these lectures is to give a clear and concise description of architectural forms and styles from the Egyptian dynasties down to the present day, including accounts of the conditions under which they arose. In yesterday's lecture Mrs. Flint described, in a very interesting way, the origin of the arch and the column, and described many beautiful varieties of the latter found in Egypt. The Egyptian method of temple construction was also described, both from an architectural point of view and in its relation to religious ceremonies. The architecture of the Tombs Prison, in this city, was graphically illustrated and explained. Next week many of New-York's public buildings and old churches modeled after Greek temples will be told of in the same manner. Among Mrs. Flint's patrons are Edwin H. Blashfield, William A. Coffin, A. W. Drake, Thomas Hastings, H. Bolton Jones, Stanford White, Francis Lathrop, Prof. Allan Marquand, Prof. John C. Van Dyke, Prof. William R. Ware, and Charles Dudley Warner. Mrs. Flint also has a long list of patronesses.

—Daughters of the American Revolution to Meet.—The New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has sent out invitations for a reception to be held from 4 until 7 o'clock in the afternoon at Sherry's on Saturday. The affair promises to be unusually brilliant. The guests are to be the officers of the Colonial Dames of New-York State, the Sons of the American Revolution, and others. The feature of the meeting will be an account of the presentation of the Chair of Revolutionary History to Barnard College by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The invitations to the reception are sent out in the names of Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the society, and T. C. Trivin-Martin, Secretary. Sherry's large ballroom will be used.

—The Rev. Dr. Brown's Daughter to Wed.—Society people will have an incident to attract their interest to-morrow, when Miss Rosa Morton Brown, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, will be married to Hew Chrichton of the Royal Artillery, English Army. The ceremony will take place in St. Thomas's Church tomorrow at noon. The Rev. Dr. Brown and Bishop Potter will officiate.

—Mrs. J. M. Hare's Cotillion.—There will doubtless be a large gathering of fashionable débutantes and other young folk in Sherry's large ballroom this evening, when Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare will give a dance in honor of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Emlen Hare, one of this season's most attractive débutantes. A cotillion will be danced, and supper will be served shortly before midnight.

—Dinners Last Evening.—There were many small informal dinners to keep fashionable folk busy last evening. Among those to entertain friends at dinner were Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, J. L. Breese, Mrs. Warren C. Beach, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

—Mrs. Valentine's Dinner.—Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine of 44 East Fifty-seventh Street gave another of a series of charming dinners last evening, at which covers for fourteen were laid. During the dinner several musical selections were rendered.

#### Cornucopia Lodge, F. and A. M.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 3.—The annual installation of officers of Cornucopia Lodge, F. and A. M., of Flushing, took place last night. The services were conducted by Right Worshipful Master E. M. L. Ellis of the State Grand Lodge. A banquet followed.

The following officers were installed: F. W. Kirkman, M.; E. H. Barto, S. W.; L. S. Valentine, J. W.; the Rev. Dr. J. Carpenter Smith, Chaplain; Robert Scott, Treasurer; W. D. Hallett, Secretary; Rougier Thorne, S. D.; R. E. Holcomb, J. D.; Alexander Bevans, S. M. C., C. B. Nelson, J. M. C.; D. D. Gordon, S. S.; Henry Smith, J. S.; A. E. Gosling, Organist; A. Doncourt, Marshal, and C. R. Baker, Tiler.


## *Linens.*

Fine Damask Table Cloths.

2 x 2 yds. at $1.55.
2 x 2½ yds. " $1.95.
2 x 3 yds. " $2.35.

Napkins to match,
$1.55 and $2.25 per doz.

Bleached Damask,
65c., 75c. and 85c. per yd.

500 doz. Huck Towels,
(Hemmed, Hemstitched and Fringed),
$3.00 per doz.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets,
$4.50 per pair.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases,
95 cts. per pair.

*Lord & Taylor,*
Broadway & 20th St.


## REPUBLICANS FRAMING AN EXCISE BILL

### Said to Provide for One Commissioner and a Higher License Fee.

Under Republican direction, it is said, a new excise law is being framed, which will provide for one Commissioner.

The framers of the bill, it is understood, hope to secure the passage of a provision whereby the public may have an opportunity to decide, by ballot, at a general election, as to Sunday opening, the result to be incorporated in the new law.

It is supposed that the license fee in the new bill will be much higher than it is at present, since the framers claim that the bill, if passed, will diminish the number of saloons.

Morris Tekulsky, President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, said yesterday:

"If the framers of the bill think that it will pass the Legislature with a high license fee inserted in the blank space; they will find themselves sadly mistaken. It will not go. The people will have something to say about that. The poor man, against whom high license will militate, should have even a better chance than the rich. As to voting on Sunday opening, I have often urged publicly that the question be put to popular vote, with the view of ascertaining, once for all, whether a majority wishes to have saloons open for a few hours Sunday or not. As for myself, I would rather they would remain closed from Saturday night until Monday morning."

## *THEATRICAL GOSSIP.*

—Denman Thompson's New Show.—At the Star Theatre on Sunday night, Denman Thompson will introduce his new entertainment to this city. He calls it "Songs, Illustrated and Illuminated," and it made a great hit in Boston, crowding the big Boston Theatre for several successive nights. It consists of the exhibition of twelve large paintings, each in a frame 18 by 28 feet, and the illustration of the subjects by songs rendered by "The Old Homestead" singers. The lighting effects, which are the invention of J. Carl Mayrhofer, call into use 1,000 thirty-two candle-power incandescent lamps, and are described as wonderful. The Brooklyn Bridge is said to be the most complete specimen of stage illusion ever seen. The bridge is shown in daylight, and at sunset, twilight, and night, with illuminations of the bridge, piers, boats, and buildings. The entertainment is to be given every Wednesday afternoon and Sunday night during Mr. Thompson's New York season.

—"The Fatal Card."—The heavy scenery of "The Fatal Card" is now handled so smoothly that last night the final curtain fell at 11 o'clock, at Palmer's Theatre. Manager A. M. Palmer says that the third night's receipts of the melodrama exceeded those of the third night of "The Two Orphans," which was his greatest success at the old Union Square Theatre. Charles Frohman is so confident that "The Fatal Card" has entered upon a continued run of prosperity that he has given up all idea of producing "Gigolette" this season, and has arranged, by cable, for a postponement until next Fall.

—Henry James's New Play.—The new play by Henry James, which is to be presented at the St. James's Theatre, in London, is called "Guy Domville." It is a comedy of manners, and the period of the action is 1750. There are three acts and three scenes, the first being a garden, the second Mr. Domville's residence at Richmond, and the third an interior at Porches. George Alexander will create the leading part, Guy Domville, and Marion Terry that of the heroine. Others in the cast will be Herbert Waring, H. V. Esmond, Mr. Elliott, Mrs. Edward Saker, Evelyn Millard, and Irene Vanbrugh.

—"Charley's Aunt."—The wonderfully successful farce, "Charley's Aunt," has just closed its second month in Philadelphia, and its season there has been extended a month. M. A. Kennedy has taken the place of Mr. Ferguson in the cast. Five companies are now playing "Charley's Aunt" in this country, and fifty-four organizations are presenting it in different parts of the world and in almost every spoken language.

—"His Excellency."—In a letter from George Edwardes to Charles Frohman, the London manager says that in the opera

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Jan. 4-1895

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

## UNSAFE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

### Many Found to be Dangerous to Health and Life.

### GAS NECESSARY IN SOME CLASSROOMS

**Thousands of Children in Danger from Fire—Unsafe Exits—Foul Odors from Sewers—Lack of Desks.**

Notwithstanding the report of C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, a summary of which was published exclusively yesterday in The New-York Times, setting forth the work accomplished by the Board of Education since last Spring in remedying the evils complained of by ex-Commissioner Charles C. Wehrum, it appears, on investigation, that there are still many things to be done to some of the New-York public schools before they will be safe and healthful places for children to study and play in.

An investigation yesterday by reporters for The New-York Times showed a dangerous condition of affairs to exist in a number of the schools.

A primary school was found at Ninety-ninth Street and Second Avenue where the children were studying by gaslight in thirteen of the sixteen rooms.

This place is a constant source of imminent peril to the lives of over 1,000 helpless little children, many of whose tender lives would be sacrificed if a fire should ever obtain headway in the old tinder-box, which is dignified with the name of a New-York primary school.

At Grammar School No. 55, in Twentieth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, an old pipe leading to the sewer was discovered by the reporters under the floor of the basement. Every time it rains hard the sewage backs up into the basement of the school through the sewer, filling the building with foul and unhealthful smells. This trouble, which could be remedied for $25, has existed for four years.

The old rat-trap and fire-trap at Essex Market was found to be still in use as a primary school, although the City Controller ordered the Trustees months ago to find a better place for the children.

In an old three-story tenement in Sheriff Street little children were found studying without desks, bending their bodies into horseshoe shape while they wrote with their slates on their knees. Desks were found to be lacking in several schools.

In view of the facts discovered by reporters for The New-York Times, Superintendent Snyder may find it convenient to amend his report before presenting it next Wednesday to the Board of Education.

Charles H. Knox, President of the Board of Education, said, when his attention was called to a number of the schools herein specified: "I know nothing about any of the evils which are mentioned. Of course, I am not a sanitary expert. The board puts the responsibility for the condition of the school buildings on Superintendent Snyder.

"The Board of Education is hampered by lack of funds."

One of the worst school houses in New-York is Primary School No. 9, at Second Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. It would be hard to imagine a building more unsuitable for public school purposes, or more dangerous.

The place was originally an old brick factory, with wooden floors, beams, and stairways. The building is owned, it is stated, by Jacob Ruppert, the brewer. It has been rented by the Board of Education for seven years, at $3,800 a year, and a new lease has been entered into, by virtue of which the board will use the place for a public school for at least two years longer. Nearly $27,000 has already been paid in rent for the use of the building, and by the time the board is through it will have paid to Brewer Ruppert about half the cost of a large new school.

Ex-Commissioner Wehrum made his examination of this primary school on May 10, 1893, and he made the following report on its condition to the Board of Education:

Register, 1,102; attendance, 1,042; classes, 39. School crowded and 70 refused. Hired building at $3,800. No ceilings or plastering; burn gas in most all of the classrooms; no yard room. Exits inadequate. Closets in cellars smell bad; makes air offensive throughout the school.

New school building being erected on One Hundred and Second Street, to which these children are to be transferred. This will be a blessing for the children and teachers. Seven rooms have no desks.

The blessing hoped for by Mr. Wehrum has not come to the little children. The new school has been opened in East One Hundred and Second Street, but it was not built of sufficient size, and so the old factory is still in use.

A reporter for The New-York Times visited the school yesterday. The building was crowded with children from top to bottom. There are over a thousand children penned up there every day. The reporter was first conducted down into the basement. There the air was damp and foul and it was impossible to move around without the use of gaslight. There is no yard to the school, and the little children have their playroom in the cellar, where the air is extremely offensive, owing largely to the closets.

The ceilings throughout the school are made of paper. When the Board of Education rented the factory building the beams showed on every story. Ceilings were improvised by tacking wrapping paper to the wooden beams.

Everywhere throughout the building there was a bad smell, due, it was said by the reporter's guide, to the closets in the cellar, and to lack of light and ventilation. The school is on the corner, and there are windows front and back and on one side.

There are nineteen classrooms in the building, and in thirteen of them yesterday the children were studying their books by gaslight. There were only six rooms where there was enough daylight to read by.

There are two exits to the building. A wooden stairway runs along the partition wall from top to bottom. It is narrow, and the steps are so worn in many places as to render the stairway slippery and unsafe. The other exit is an iron stairway—built for a fire escape—which is on the outside of the building, on Ninety-ninth Street. This stairway is open to the elements. There were ice and snow on the iron steps yesterday, making the stairway a very unsafe mode of exit for the children. The guide told the reporter that the children often slipped on the fire escape during the Winter. "The dark inside wooden stairs," it was said, "are usually used in Winter by direction of the teachers."

The elevated railroad runs in front of the school, and there is a station at Ninety-ninth Street. The elevated structure cuts off almost all the light in front, and the fire escape cuts off much of the light at the side. The only well-lighted classrooms are those which have their windows in the rear.

Shanties, stables, and refuse heaps occupy the ground immediately in the rear of the school, and they send up their own smells to mingle with the bad odors with which the cellars flood the building.

In his report to the Board of Education Superintendent Snyder makes no excuse for the condition of Primary School No. 9. He says the new school in One Hundred and Second Street was found not large enough, and as the Board of Education, according to his statement, had no more money to spare, it was found necessary to continue in the occupancy of Brewer Ruppert's old factory.

The building has been reported to the Health Department as unsanitary. It is a fire trap. If a fire ever started in it the paper ceilings would act as conductors for the flames, and would spread the fire through the building in a very short space of time. The inner stairway, being of wood, would afford no means of exit, and the slippery iron fire escape would be the only recourse left for exit. As it is on the side of the building it would be peculiarly accessible to smoke and flame.

A box of disinfectants is required in the basement of Grammar School No. 55, at 140 West Twentieth Street, in order to overcome the stench from the sewage which is discharged at times into the school by the sewer pipe in the street through a "dead" connection.

This serious state of affairs has existed at this school for four years. Mr. Wehrum was not informed of the situation, and made no mention of the sewage in his charges to the Board of Health.

Superintendent Snyder, although he has known for some time of the existence of the "dead" connection, likewise makes no mention of it in his report, nor have any steps been taken to remedy the evil.

The Superintendent, in his report, dwells on the fact that $1,044 has been spent in the school for new furniture and $1,950 for "repairs."

The dangerous "dead" connection could have been stopped for $5. It was stated yesterday at the school that the only "repairs" made consisted of two windows in a dark passage on the third floor, and the enlargement of two small windows. The only new "furniture" received there consists of a few new desks. A fresh coat of paint has been given to the janitor's door.

Some time ago the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the ward complained of the sewage in writing to the Board of Health. When the reporter visited the school yesterday it was learned that nothing had been done to remedy the sewage evil.

The reporter was shown a hole three feet deep yesterday under the floor of the janitor's quarters.

"After a heavy rain," it was said, "the most offensive water and sewage wells up through the hole. It has sometimes covered the floor to a depth of four inches. On these occasions there are terrible odors all through the building. The "dead" connection was left under the building four years ago, when a contractor moved the closets. There has been frequent complain without avail."

This school is surrounded by high buildings and many of the classrooms are dark, and are lighted by gas in the daytime.

Sewer gas pours up into the children's playground through five pipes from which the "ball-traps" are missing.

Ex-Commissioner Wehrum complained about the condition of the primary annex to the new Chrystie Street school, in the old Essex Market Building. He said a new building was required. At the time of his investigation the building was partly occupied as a market, and the odors from poultry frequently filled the building. Mr. Snyder said the Board of Eductation did not feel justified in spending much money on the building, because the board was a sub-tenant. It had, however, secured the ejectment of the marketman, so that there was no more complaint in the school about odors. Mr. Snyder said it was the intention of the board soon to occupy the entire building for school purposes.

The reporter found the school in wretched quarters. It occupies ten rooms on the first floor, and five on the second. The rest of the building is occupied as headquarters for the Veterans of the Volunteer Fire Department, a Grand Army post, and several other similar organizations. Merchants still occupy the basement.

The passages are narrow and dark. The rooms on the first floor are too small and are very poorly lighted. In converting this floor into classrooms no attempt was made to wall up the old market doors. They were simply locked. The result is that cold air is blown into the rooms continually. All the rooms are heated with stoves, but the draughts from the doors are strong enough to overcome the heat from an ordinary round stove. In consequence, both teachers and pupils suffer.

A number of rooms on the first floor were until recently without desks for the pupils. This was remedied last week, when old desks from other schools were put in. The desks in one room are very rickety.

Several classrooms on the second floor are dark even on bright days. Room 13 is particularly bad. It is long and narrow, and has only one window. Pupils at the end furthest from the window cannot see to read without gas.

The Health Board long ago condemned the Essex Market Building as utterly unfit for school purposes. The board ordered the marketmen to leave the building, and made a report to the Controller, who called the School Trustees to account. He told the Trustees that they must vacate the building, and they promised to do so. They then erected a building at Hester and Chrystie Streets, but when completed it was found to be inadequate. It was then found impossible to vacate the entire Essex Market Building. The Health Board's Inspectors complain that the plumbing in the Essex Market branch is defective and the closets are bad.

In his report to the Board of Education on Grammar School No. 39, at 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Superintendent Snyder talks of new buildings, new wings, &c., which are to relieve the crowded condition, but he makes no allusion to the unsanitary condition of the closets, which could be remedied for $250, but have been allowed to exist for years. Mr. Wehrum condemned some of the plumbing last April as old and unsanitary, and called attention to the foul odors throughout the building.

A visit to the school yesterday showed that nothing had been done toward improving the condition of the building. The building has been nearly half a century in use as a school. The closets need the immediate attention of the Board of Health. Many of the classrooms are dark. Such small precautions as doors on the outhouses have been overlooked, and as a consequence pipes have frozen and the sanitation of the school has been affected.

Grammar School No. 34, at 108 Broome Street, has an annex in Sheriff Street that is a disgrace to the Board of Education. It is a three-story brick tenement, and was leased six years ago from James Wallace for ten years at an annual rental of $1,200. The main building was condemned by ex-Commissioner Wehrum, but Mr. Snyder says that repairs have been made, and the building put in fair condition. This statement is corroborated by the teachers, but the annex is unfit for any purpose, and ought to be abandoned.

The annex is used for the primary department, and is connected by a covered passage with the Broome Street building. A door leading to Sheriff Street is kept locked, so that tramps may not annoy the teachers. The cellar of this building is incumbered with refuse and rubbish, and the floor is muddy. The place is very damp, and cannot but have a bad effect upon the building.

The first floor has been converted into one classroom. It is heated by two stoves, which often fill the room with coal gas. There are at present sixty children in this room, but there would probably be 120 if the Board of Education should become extravagant and provide the room with another blackboard. There is only one blackboard in the room now, and the two pupils are huddled in front of it. They have no desks and are compelled to hold their slates in their laps when writing.

The room has a low ceiling, is dark, and is exposed to draughts. Most of the pupils are afflicted with colds. It was so dark in the room yesterday morning that the pupils were unable to see the blackboard, and the teacher had to suspend her work.

A similar condition of affairs was found in every room in this building. The upper floors are each divided into two rooms, which accommodate from thirty to forty children. A large stable in the rear is a frequent source of annoyance to everybody in the annex. At times it is necessary to close all the windows, and then the air in the classrooms becomes very bad.

The teachers in the upper rooms said that they, too, were compelled to cease work for a time yesterday morning because it was so dark that the children could not see to read figures on the blackboard. There is no gas in any part of this annex.

Mr. Snyder says there is no money to build a new annex, so that the old one may be abandoned. As the lease has four years yet to run, it is not probable that the thrifty Board of Education wants to vacate it before that time.

### Renewed Activity in Cordage.

Traders in Cordage asserted themselves in the stock market yesterday, after long inactivity. What they did was based on the company's announcement that it had borrowed $500,000 at 4 per cent. for eight months to meet January payments, and that William Barbour of the Barbour Flax Spinning Company had been elected a Director and would serve on the Executive Committee. It was commonly understood that Mr. Barbour had assisted in the negotiation of the loan.

The stock was active only by comparison with recent dullness. It advanced from 7⅞ to 8⅝. When Cordage rivals Sugar as a speculative favorite, its price touched 150.

### Brooklyn's Saloon Licenses.

According to statistics, for the eleven months from Feb. 1, 1894, to Jan. 1, 1895, prepared by George B. Forrester, Commissioner of Excise, there are 4,594 licenses in Brooklyn.

During the eleven months 23 licenses were revoked and 382 were granted for the new wards, of which 287 were in Gravesend. In the old wards there are 4,212 licenses, of which 3,901 are first class, 265 second class, and 46 third class.

## MORGAN ANSWERS TURPIE

### Continuation of Debate on the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

### THE SENATE URGED TO ACT QUICKLY

**Purposes of the Pending Measure Set Forth in Simple Terms—Sharp Rejoinder to the Indiana Man.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—It was expected that Mr. Morgan, who has charge in the Senate of the Nicaragua Canal bill, would reply to the criticisms of the bill and the canal project in general recently made by Mr. Turpie, and no surprise was manifested to-day when the Alabama Senator began a speech upon the bill, which he was unable to finish before adjournment. Mr. Morgan, who usually speaks extemporaneously, had gone to the trouble of having his speech typewritten. His knowledge of the subject was so deep that it was an easy task for him to point out the errors in Mr. Turpie's speech. Mr. Morgan was thoroughly posted concerning the plans of those who are opposed to the construction of the canal through the aid of the United States Government, and he dwelt to-day upon the great danger to the project which would grow out of delay.

Mr. Turpie's points lost all their force in the face of Mr. Morgan's arguments in behalf of speedy action. Many Senators listened to Mr. Morgan between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, and gave every sign of being convinced of the strength of his position. He will conclude his speech to-morrow, and thereafter will devote his efforts to bring the measure to a vote. It is believed that the vote will not be much longer delayed.

In the course of his address, Mr. Morgan said: "I am for this canal, and I deplore the loss of every day that postpones its construction. I am for it, as Gen. Grant said he was for it, as 'an American canal, under American control.'"

Summarizing the provisions of the pending bill, he said its purposes were:

"First—To amend the act of Feb. 20, 1890, to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua so as to limit the stock and bonds, which that company is authorized to issue to $100,000,000 of each.

"Second—To provide that the United States may become the owner of $70,000,000 of the stock of that company.

"Third—To provide for fifteen Directors of the company, ten of whom shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

"Fourth—To provide for the guarantee by the United States of $70,000,000 of the bonds of this company when it is thus reorganized, with the consent of the present stockholders, the bonds to bear a rate of interest at 3 per cent. per annum and to be payable after ten years, and within thirty years, at the option of the United States.

"Fifth—To provide for the extinguishment of all its debts and obligations of every sort, under the examination and to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, before any bonds can be issued by the company or indorsed by the United States.

"Sixth—To provide a board of three Inspectors, to be selected by the President of the United States, to examine into and report upon all the surveys, plans, expenditures, and contracts for work each quarter of the year, as the work progresses, and to certify that the work has been faithfully performed, its measurement, value, and cost, before any bonds can be issued, and to provide for regulations by the Secretary of the Treasury for the control of such matters, and also to provide for the selection by the President of a board of three engineers—one from the army, one from the navy, and one from civil life—to act under his orders and at his discretion, to make any examination of the country, the canal, the surveys, or the progress and character of the work that he may desire to have made, either preliminary to the beginning of the work on the canal or at any time during its progress.

"Seventh—To provide that the President should have power to suspend the issue of indorsed bonds by the company at any time prior to the 1st day of July, 1897.

"Eighth—To pay the present Maritime Canal Company for its concessions and for the surveys in work of the company, and for the work that has been done, and for the plant and materials it has furnished in indorsed bonds of the company.

"Ninth—This amendment cannot take effect until all these conditions and provisions have been complied with, and until the provisions of the bill have been accepted by the present company organization."

Referring to a remark of Senator Turpie's, Mr. Morgan said:

"If this project is 'a gorgeous bubble,' as the Senator describes it, it is fortunate that a greater philosopher and cosmopolist than Columbus, or Humboldt, or Maury, has appeared in the Senate to prick it at the close of the nineteenth century.

"If it is a 'smile,' a word the Senator uttered almost under his breath, what must the country owe to the keen-scented detective who has laid bare the 'trick' that has deceived so many men for so long a time?

"What American who knows these men, the Directors of the company, can afford to say that they entered into a 'snide' arrangement to trick somebody or some Government when, on the 12th of April, 1887, they obtained a great and valuable concession from Nicaragua to build this canal, paying for it $100,000 in gold to Nicaragua and coming under obligations that required the expenditure, in surveys and otherwise, of $200,000 before the concession could become operative?"

## TWO MORE SLOCUM ROBBERS TO CATCH

### The Police Are Sure They Will Have the Men in Custody Soon.

The police expect they will know to-day all about the robbery of aged David Slocum and his wife in their farmhouse, near Edinburgh, Erie County, Penn., on the night of Dec. 15, when $10,600 was taken. They also expect to have such a complete chain of evidence that it will be only a day or two before all the five men who committed the robbery are arrested.

There are in custody now three against whom there is plenty of evidence. They are John O'Connell, who was arrested at the home of his sister, in Tremont; Frank Anderson, a farmer neighbor of the Slocums, who, it is believed, planned the crime, and Jeremiah Casey, who was caught at Paterson, N. J.

O'Connell is fighting against being extradited, and yesterday the detectives requested Assistant District Attorney Hennessy to appear before Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, to represent the people in opposing the writ of habeas corpus granted to O'Connell.

Mr. Hennessy said he believed the writ would be dismissed and that O'Connell would be surrendered to the Erie County authorities.

### Charged with Secreting Jewelry.

Gerson Gootenberg, jeweler, at 448 Grand Street, was held in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of secreting property obtained on credit.

Louis B. H. Davis & Co., diamond brokers of 68 Nassau Street, alleged that between Aug. 2 and Dec. 22 of last year, Gootenberg obtained jewelry and diamonds worth $2,617.30 on credit, and secreted them. Gootenberg has been dealing with the firm for four years, and had always paid promptly, until Dec. 22 last. He never had a stock worth less than $5,000 or $6,000. It is alleged that on Dec. 26, Gootenberg substituted cheap jewelry, valued at about $500, and refused to account to Davis & Co. Gootenberg's stock was sold yesterday by Sheriff Tamsen's new auctioneers.

### Free Seeds for Florida Farmers.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 3.—The freight department of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railway, of which company H. M. Flagler is President, has offered all the truck gardeners along its line a fresh supply of vegetable seeds free, in order to replace the crops destroyed by the cold weather of last week. Nearly every truck garden was ruined on the east coast. It is expected that cucumbers, turnips, peas, and beans from this seed will be in the Northern markets by Feb. 20.

## NO EXCUSE FOR UNCLEAN STREETS

### A Sub-Committee of the Seventy Finds that Their Deplorable Condition Is Not Due to Faulty Laws.

The Sub-Committee on Street Cleaning appointed by the Seventy's Executive Committee has made the following report:

We are of the opinion that the deplorable failure to keep the streets of New-York City in a clean and healthful condition is due, not to faulty laws, but primarily to the failure to faithfully and efficiently execute those which should govern the Street-Cleaning Department, and, secondarily, to a neglect in the performance of its sanitary functions by the Police Department, and also to a lack of reasonable co-operation on the part of the citizens.

We believe that the Street-Cleaning bill proposed by the Citizens' Committee, and which is now the law, contains all necessary legislation upon this subject.

We believe that the New-York Consolidated act and the Sanitary Code give to the departments charged with the enforcement of their rules and regulations all the power that is necessary in co-operation with the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to secure for this metropolis clean streets.

We believe that one of the great obstacles to be overcome in the attainment of this end is the contributive negligence of the people; for example, the unnecessary littering of the streets with paper and the failure to dispose by fire or otherwise prevent the dispersal of litter and household waste, which now in one way or another finds its way to our thoroughfares; the practice of licensed venders of fruit and vegetables throwing refuse into the streets; the neglect to provide at every hack or wagon stand a proper covered receptacle for dirt that is there accumulated.

We believe that the police force should be instructed in the city ordinances relating to the streets and their unnecessary littering, and be made to enforce them.

Your committee has not felt disposed to enter into the minute details of the future work of the Department of Street Cleaning, feeling that it would be unwise to embarrass the new Commissioner with too many suggestions, and that it would be better to leave him free to exercise his own discretion in all such matters, as for instance, the collection and disposal of the different kinds of city refuse.

We are decidedly of the opinion, however, that the Department of Street Cleaning should assume the duty of street sprinkling, and that all pavements should be properly sprinkled before cleaning, that carts for collection of street refuse should follow sweepers immediately.

The comparatively brief exposure of the citizen to clouds of street dust, from which he may take refuge in his house or his place of business, tends to foster the belief that serious danger of the acquirement of infectious disease from this source does not exist, especially as great volumes of fresh air are continually sweeping across the town. But it should not be forgotten that the air which we breathe in our houses and our places of business is supplied from the streets, and that whatever deleterious particles in the form of infectious dust gain access to our dwellings stay there for protracted periods, and are not removed by the winds from the sea and the country, as is the case out of doors. In the living rooms and places of assembly, in the sickroom and the nursery, our citizens are exposed to harmful material brought in one way and another from the streets, which an efficient street-cleaning administration would promptly and thoroughly remove.

It is our opinion that the amendments to the street-cleaning act, which was prepared by the Citizens' Committee, (Laws of 1892,) and which amendments are known as Chapter 368, (Laws of 1894,) should be repealed.

It is not the purpose of your committee to review in detail the many evidences that are before them of neglect to carry out the purpose of existing laws.

It is the opinion of your committee that the Department of Street Cleaning should be placed under the direction of an officer who shall be unhampered by any political considerations in the selection of his subordinates, who should be chosen with reference alone to their fitness for work.

The report is signed by Richard H. Derby, Charles F. Chandler, W. F. Bridge, A. C. Bakewell, and J. Kennedy Tod.

## WILL INVESTIGATE TROLLEY DEATHS

### State Railroad Commission to Meet in Brooklyn Monday.

The State Railroad Commission will visit Brooklyn next Monday afternoon to open an investigation of the many deaths which have resulted from accidents on the trolley roads there. Alderman Colson, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads of the Common Council, will sit with the commission.

Mayor Schieren has appointed his Advisory Committee to take the later matter into consideration with the view of recommendations in an ordinance by the Aldermen. The members of the committee are John Gibb, William H. Nichols, John H. Schumann, Robert S. Walker, and Prof. Austen of the Polytechnic Institute.

Mayor Schieren said yesterday:

"I want the committee to take up this trolley matter in all its aspects, and consider it carefully. The Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Common Council (Mr. Colson,) will act with them. The committee will examine as to the questions of speed and safety, and will also look into the regulations of the company and see if they cannot be improved. It is my object to have ordinances passed to protect the people and regulate the companies."

Mayor Schieren will be unable to attend the meeting of the State Railroad Commission. He leaves for Chicago on Saturday.

Mayor Schieren's partner was in the smash-up at Fulton and Franklin Avenues on New Year's evening.

## HOPE THE WRAY RESOLUTION WILL PASS

### Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society Has Evidence for Investigators.

The Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn is hoping that the resolution presented by Assemblyman Wray in the Legislature on Wednesday, calling for an investigation of local city and county departments, will pass.

The resolution was drawn up by the Law Enforcement Society, and George F. Elliott, its President, said yesterday:

"We regard Mr. Wray as a thoroughly clean man, one who will not be swerved from a direct course by any influence. We believe, too, that he will see that his associates on the committee are the right sort of men."

The society which he represented, he said, had abundance of evidence ready for presentation.

Mr. Elliott did not care to indicate what departments were likely to first come under the notice of the Wray committee.

### Mrs. Levy Was Well Insured.

Soloman Mannheim of 349 East Third Street and Nathan Goldstein of 155 Broome Street, this city, were remanded for further examination by Police Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, after they had pleaded not guilty to a charge of arson, in having set fire, on Nov. 19, to the apartments of Mrs. Rebecca Levy, at 903 Dekalb Avenue.

Rose Roberts, the daughter of Policeman Roberts of the Clabson Avenue Precinct, saw two men enter Mrs. Levy's apartments. An explosion was followed by flames.

Mrs. Levy declared that her loss was $500, but said that she was insured for $1,000 in the Germania Fire Insurance Company. A few days after the fire Mrs. Levy moved away. The police claim they were able to arrest Mannheim and Goldstein on information from persons who knew Mrs. Levy.

### Ridgway and McDonald to Act.

District Attorney Ridgway has promised to bring the men who figured in the scandals in connection with the Columbian celebration in Brooklyn to trial, and Corporation Counsel McDonald has had served the complaints in the suits brought by the city to recover moneys claimed to have been illegally paid in 1892.

The men to be sued are George F. Miller for $1,289; Peter J. Montague, $431; Frankel & Lansing, $547; Thomas R. Deverell, $9,360; Patrick Ross, $8,304, and James O'Connor, $350.

Montague's bill was for whisky and cigars; Frankel & Lansing's for supplies, and Miller's bill for the racket given by the Aldermen to their military friends at Prospect Park, when champagne flowed like water.

## WEDDING OF MISS ACOSTA

### Married to W. E. D. Stokes by Archbishop Corrigan.

### THE BRIDE'S HOME A BOWER OF ROSES

**Becoming Gowns of the Maid of Honor and Bridesmaids—Distinguished Guests at the Wedding.**

No wedding this season in New-York has attracted more interest among society people generally than the marriage of Miss Rita Hernandez de Alba Acosta to William Earle Dodge Stokes, which took place at noon yesterday at the home of the bride, 48 West Forty-seventh Street.

Archbishop Corrigan performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Michael J. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the Rev. Dr. Newey. The Archbishop made a brief address before reading the short marriage service of the Roman Catholic Church.

Col. Charles Page Bryan of Chicago acted as best man, while the maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Ada Acosta. The maid of honor wore a becoming gown of white satin and mousseline de sole, with dainty ruffles of silk and chiffon, and carried pink roses. Those who acted as bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth C. Stokes and her sister, Miss Lillian M. Stokes, Miss Estelle Little, and Miss Josephine McCall. They wore pretty frocks of pale green satin, with rich lace trimmings, and carried bunches of violets tied with long bands of violet-colored ribbon.

The ushers were Brig. Gen. James M. Varnum of Gov. Morton's staff, José de Rivas, and Graham Phelps Stokes.

Few brides of the past year have showed such excellent taste in the choice of a wedding gown as did Miss Acosta. The bridal dress was cut simply, and was of the richest ivory white satin, with trimmings of rare point lace. Lilies of the valley in pretty sprays were caught on the skirt. A superb necklace of pearls, the gift of Mr. Stokes, encircled the bride's throat. The bridal veil was of tulle, fastened to the coiffure by a coronet of natural orange blossoms. The bride carried a large bunch of orchids, held together by a band of chiffon to match.

American Beauty roses in great profusion, orchids, and orange blossoms brought from Florida, thousands of miles, by relations, and countless other flowers of the season transformed every room on the first floor into a fairly-like floral bower. Thorley, who had charge of the decorations, excelled most of his former records. An excellent programme of appropriate music was rendered during the ceremony, and the reception which followed it by the Hungarian Band.

The large yard at the rear of the bride's home was placed under a canopy, and it was there that the reception was held. The walls were hung with Turkish red cloth and the floor was covered with handsome rugs of foreign designs.

W. E. D. Stokes is a son of the late James Stokes and a brother of Anson Phelps Stokes. His maternal grandfather was Anson G. Phelps. Mr. Stokes is a member of the Union League, Manhattan, and other leading clubs. He has not gone out in society much. He is an enthusiastic horseman and is the owner of some of the most valuable real estate in town.

The bride, whose beauty has made her famous in the social world, is a daughter of Mrs. Ricardo Acosta. She is a Cuban by birth and is related to some of the most distinguished Cuban and Spanish families. She is a kinswoman of the Duc d'Alba of Spain. She is a tall brunette, with a perfect figure, high color, and large black eyes. She has musical tastes and many accomplishments.

After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Stokes will make their home in one of the bridegroom's handsome houses, 262 West Seventy-second Street.

Among the 1,000 guests at the wedding were Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont and Mrs. Lamont, ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy and his daughter, Mrs. Wilmerding; Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kingsland, Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, Gen. James, Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Clarence Winthrop Bowen, Mrs. John A. McCall, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Henry de Forest Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin, C. Stacey Clark, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, the Misses Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, and Gen. Horace Porter.

## EMULATED THE ASTOR TRAMP

### A Man Found Snoozing in Printer John L. McConnell's Bed.

Garvey, the Astor tramp, is still without a rival in his taste for the beautiful in his surroundings, but in a Brooklyn station house is a dilapidated individual who for a short time Wednesday night was Garvey's rival in the ease with which he secured and peacefully occupied the bed of a respectable citizen.

The Brooklyn member of the tramp tribe is the McConnell tramp. He was found sonorously slumbering in the home of John L. McConnell, a printer, at 103 Prospect Street. His ragged clothes were distributed in various parts of the room—all but his trousers.

His grimy coat hung on a picture frame, and a gas jet protruded through the toe of one of his ancient boots, with which he evidently did not care to soil the carpet.

But his trousers! No devotee of creases could be more careful of them than was he. He folded them so that when he should return to the street the chilling blasts would be easily turned off by razor edges, from the rents and rips of the garment.

Mr. McConnell did not find his tramp until 11:30.

"Wake up!" he shouted, and the sleeper promptly complied with the request.

"Where do you live?" asked Mr. McConnell.

"Here," promptly answered the tramp, as he settled back on the pillows and closed his eyes.

Mr. McConnell got a policeman, and they persuaded the tramp that he was mistaken.

"Excuse me," he murmured, as he readjusted a few nails in his coat and trousers and put a rakish crease in his old Fedora hat. "Excuse me. I'll just pay and get out."

Mr. McConnell said he'd send the bill, and the tramp was led to prison.

### Shipping Statistics of Last Year.

The annual summary of arrivals at this port for the year, which was yesterday compiled at the Barge Office, shows that the total number of vessels arriving during that period from foreign ports was 4,761. Of this number, 2,984 were steamships. There were 185 ships, 450 barks, 144 brigs, and 998 schooners.

In nationality, England leads the list, with a total of 2,383 vessels of all classes. America comes next, with a total of 1,125, of which 497 are schooners. Germany sent the third largest number of vessels to this port, and Norway the fourth. The others are as follows:

Holland, 152; France, 96; Italy, 92; Belgium, 77; Spain, 59; Denmark, 34; Portugal, 24; Sweden, 8; Russia, 6; Austria, 6; Haiti, 4; Hawaii, 3; Brazil, 2.

### Mrs. Kammerer Got Small Damages.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Cullen, yesterday, Mrs. Julia Kammerer, owner of 612 and 614 Broadway, sued the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company to recover damages to the fee and depreciation in the rented value.

But her witnesses proved that the fee had appreciated, instead of diminished, and that the rental value was greater than before the road was in operation.

It was shown, however, that the jarring of the buildings was due to the disturbance by the contractor who had laid the foundation for the elevated pillars of a buried tree projecting into the cellar.

Justice Cullen awarded $300 for damage by the settling of the building, and 6 cents for damages to the fee.

## THEIR METHODS ARE NOT LAWFUL

### The Grand Jury Sharply Criticises Street Railway Companies for Causing Snow Blockades.

The Grand Jury yesterday handed up a presentment calling the attention of the court to the "improper and unlawful methods used by the street railway companies of this city in removing snow from their tracks."

The presentment says:

It is the custom of the street railway companies almost without exception to pile alongside of their tracks the snow which it is necessary for them to remove in order that their cars may pass along the tracks. These accumulations of snow are piled up near the sidewalk, creating embankments of considerable height, which obstruct access to business houses and residences, and render it impossible for pedestrians, and, in many cases, for vehicles to cross at these points.

It is manifest that this manner of dealing with the snow upon the tracks of railroad companies is a great hardship upon all those residing or doing business upon the streets through which the companies in question operate their lines. Its result is to blockade the streets and increase the many inconveniences which are necessarily attendant upon a snowstorm in this city.

We respectfully submit that this obstructing and blockading of the public highways is both improper and unlawful, and that the Departments of Street Cleaning and Police should be instructed to take measures to prevent the continuance of the nuisance.

It is also the practice of the street railroad companies to place salt and saltpetre along the entire course of their roads, regardless of the express provision of the Consolidation act, Section 1,938, which declares it to be a misdemeanor to place saltpetre or any other substance for the purpose of dissolving snow or ice upon any street or highway, "except upon the curbs, crossings, or switches of railroad tracks." It is well known that the pungent vapors arising from mingled snow and salt are peculiarly conducive to pulmonary troubles.

The important problem of cleaning the streets of the city is greatly complicated and rendered far more difficult by the selfish, willful, and deliberate disregard of the interests of the public, and the provisions of law enacted in that regard, manifested by the street railway companies of this city, and it is for the purpose of calling the attention of the court and of the public to this conduct on the part of these companies that this presentment is submitted.

The presentment was ordered filed, and copies were sent to the Police and Street-Cleaning Departments.

## THE NEW MAYOR'S THIRD DAY

### *MORE HANDSHAKING AND TALKS WITH FRIENDS AND OFFICIALS.*

**A Crank Who Wanted to be Superintendent of Anything—Corporation Counsel Clark Has Not Resigned.**

Mayor Strong's third day in office was rather uneventful, as compared with his first two.

There were plenty of callers. Some of them wanted places, and others simply wanted to shake hands with the new Mayor.

One old colored man, at one time a special messenger for A. B. Cornell when he was Governor, waited three hours to shake hands with Mayor Strong. The delay was caused by the visitor's bashfulness, for the Mayor is as approachable a man as ever sat in the chair.

Some cranks turned up in the outer office. Confidential Clerk Bion L. Burrows looked one of them over, and asked him what he wanted.

"I want to sell the Mayor a new Bible," was the answer.

"The Mayor has plenty of Bibles," said Mr. Burrows.

"I want to be a Superintendent," said the visitor.

"Superintendent of what?" asked Mr. Burrows.

"Of anything," answered the applicant.

"The Mayor has plenty of Superintendents," said Mr. Burrows.

"All right, then, I will call again," and the man hurried out.

The next crank did not get to Mr. Burrows. Policeman George Malone, standing just inside the entrance, attended to him. His condition was inspired by deep indulgence in stimulants. He staggered up and remarked:

"I want a place. Gimme a place."

Malone knows his business.

"Your place just now is on the outside," said he.

After further argument on the part of Mr. Malone the visitor went outside.

President Barker of the Tax Department and Commissioners Blumenthal and John Whalen paid their respects to the new Mayor in the course of the day.

Soon after his arrival at his office Mayor Strong sent for Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, and the two went into the Mayor's inner office and had an hour's conference.

Then a rumor got started that Mr. Clark had resigned. Afterward, Mayor Strong said that Mr. Clark had not resigned, and had not been asked for his resignation, and that their talk was about city business.

Mr. Clark said: "It is not true that I offered my resignation to the Mayor. The subject was not even referred to. Our conversation related to public business, on which my opinion as Corporation Counsel was desired. I have never said to any one that I proposed to resign. When the Power of Removal bill becomes a law the Mayor will need no resignations to make changes."

The fact is, that the Mayor and the Tammany officials who are still in office get along very nicely. Courtesy is the rule on both sides.

Speaking of the officials with whom he had talked, Mayor Strong said:

"They are as courteous and as reasonable a body of men as I have ever met. None of them has done the slightest thing to embarrass me, but, on the contrary, all have done everything in their power to aid me."

Cornelius N. Bliss had a long conversation with the Mayor. After it Mr. Bliss said he had no information to impart to the reporters.

Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson paid his respects. So did Salem H. Wales, who was a Park Commissioner twenty years ago, and who, it is reported, will be appointed to his old place under the reform administration. He is a member of the Union League Club and a relative of Elihu Root.

Fire Commissioners Robbins and Eickhoff went through the usual formality of informing the Mayor that they had no desire to embarras him in his administration. But Mayor Strong does not want resignations just now.

L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury under President Lincoln, had a long chat with the Mayor.

John E. Milholland came in and was very pleasantly received. Mr. Milholland has been a candidate for Police Commissioner, but whether he is now or not remains to be seen. Moses G. Byers was also a caller.

Col. William L. Brown, who has known Mr. Strong ever since he came to New-York, and who, like the Mayor, is an Ohioan, got just as good a welcome as if he had been a Republican.

"Sit down," said the Mayor to him. "What can I do for you?"

They talked for a few moments. Mayor Strong recently told Col. Brown that he was one of the three men in New-York who had told him, when they congratulated him, that they had voted against him.

The Mayor did not leave his office yesterday until after 

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Early Weakness in Stocks Followed by a Sharp Recovery.

### THE SHORT INTEREST BUSY COVERING

### Unfavorable Traffic Returns Induce Liquidation—The Market Being Oversold, the Decline Was Readily Checked—Weakness in Jersey Central.

Weakness marked the early trading in the stock market yesterday. The unfavorable returns of earnings by Rock Island and St. Paul, together with some very depressing utterances by a prominent official of the latter road, were responsible for the temper of the traders. London contributed to the weakness by free selling of its specialties. A rumor that a reduction in the rate of the Illinois Central dividend was contemplated was sent from London, where the stock is very heavily held.

In the afternoon the market turned upward, the change being due to its oversold condition. Bear traders were active in covering their short contracts, with the result that at the close of business not only had the early losses been recovered, but the majority of active stocks had record net gains. The volume of trading was larger than on Wednesday, although the activity was far from being up to the average of even a moderately fair day's business.

At the opening the weak spots were Jersey Central and Chicago Gas. The first named sold down to 85½, and 88¼, but in the afternoon recovered to 87, its net loss being 1⅝ points. Uncertainty about the coming dividend was the excuse for the depression. Chicago Gas declined to 71½, but closed at its top price, 73⅛. Reports as to its dividend prospects caused the fluctuations. St. Paul fell to 54⅞, but closed at 56, a net gain of ½, notwithstanding its poor earnings. The short interest in Burlington caused the stock to rally from 69½ to 70¾, its closing price, a net gain of a point. Northwestern recovered a point in the afternoon and closed unchanged at 95⅞. Rock Island also scored a gain of ½.

Manipulation in Sugar was apparent, this time on the upward tack. It closed 1⅛ points up, at 88¼, having sold at 86½ during the morning. The Cordage stocks were strong, although not active. The company has been successful in borrowing money to pay the interest on its bonds, and its board has been strengthened by the addition to it of Mr. William Barbour. Consolidated Gas was weak and it closed 3 points down. Other Industrials were without feature.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was quiet. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $140,874,691, and balances $10,852,443. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $2,895,177.

Call money on London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅝ per cent.

The Bank of England gained £543,601 in bullion. The percentage of reserve liabilities, which last week was 63.59, became 53.34. The bank's minimum sale of discount remained unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 325,000f in gold and 6,375,000f in silver.

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—par. Chicago—50c premium. St. Louis—75c premium.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 7-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,530,380, and the exports for the same period $06,397,471. The net exports, therefore, have been $74,867,091.

### CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Sugar Refining | 1⅛ |
| American Sugar Refining pf | 1 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | ¾ |
| General Electric | ⅞ |
| Lake Shore | ¾ |
| Manhattan | ¾ |
| United States Cordage | ⅞ |
| United States Cordage pf | 1¼ |
| United States Cordage, gtd | 2 |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canadian Pacific | 2 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf | ¾ |
| Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo | ⅞ |
| Consolidated Gas | 3 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | ⅝ |
| Illinois Central | 1⅛ |
| Laclede Gas pf | 1¼ |
| Michigan Central | ⅝ |
| National Lead | ⅝ |
| New-Jersey Central | 1⅝ |
| Pittsburg & Western pf | 1 |
| St. Paul, M. & M | 1½ |

### RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Cotton Oil 5s | 1 |
| Lake Erie & Western 1st | 1½ |
| St. Louis & S. F. trust 5s | 4 |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston Gas 5s | 1¼ |
| Denver & Rio Grande 4s | 1 |
| Duluth, S. S. & A. 5s | 1 |
| Louisville, Ev. & St. Louis g. 5s | 1 |
| Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 2d | 1¼ |

Government bonds were lower. The 4s, coupon, declared ¼ and the 5s ½. The sales on call were $16,000 5s, coupon, at 117@116¾. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, 1891, r | .97 | ... |
| 4s, r | .113 | 113¼ |
| 4s, c | .113 | 113¾ |
| 5s, r | .116¼ | 117 |
| 5s, c | .116½ | 117 |
| Currency 6s, 1895 | .100 | ... |
| Currency 6s, 1896 | .102½ | ... |
| Currency 6s, 1897 | .105 | 106½ |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | .108 | ... |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | .111 | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1896 | .103½ | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | .104½ | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | .105⅜ | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | .100¼ | ... |

In State securities $345,000 Virginia 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, sold at 12 @13⅜ and $34,500 do 2-3s of 1991 at 59¼@59⅜.

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Illinois Central Railroad Company gives notice that, having bought more than $5,000,000 of the entire issue of the first mortgage bonds of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad at $1,134.61 for each one-thousand-dollar bond, with coupons attached, it will continue to accept written tenders of those bonds until Jan. 18, provided each tender specifies the numbers of the bonds to be delivered.

—Redmond, Kerr & Co. offer to investors a selection of railroad and other securities, advertised in another column.

—The Nineteenth Ward Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on demand.

## NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing. Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 141 | 142 | 141 | 142 | 140 | 143 | 25 |
| Alton & Terre Haute | 36¾ | 39¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36½ | 38¾ | 100 |
| American Cotton Oil | 23⅛ | 23⅞ | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23½ | 500 |
| American Express | 111 | 111 | 110½ | 110½ | 110 | 112½ | 35 |
| *American Sugar Refining | 86⅜ | 88¼ | 86⅛ | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88⅝ | 30,403 |
| *American Sugar Refining pf | 90½ | 91 | 90¼ | 91 | 90¼ | 91 | 357 |
| American Tel. & Cable Co | 92 | 92¼ | 91½ | 91½ | 91 | 93 | 103 |
| *American Tobacco | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98 | 98 | 98¼ | 99 | 1,045 |
| American Tobacco pf | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | 107 | 109½ | 20 |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅝ | 150 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 62 | 63½ | 62 | 63½ | 63¼ | 63½ | 850 |
| *Bay State Gas | 22 | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | 22⅜ | 22½ | 500 |
| Canada Southern | 49 | 49¼ | 49 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 50 | 405 |
| Canadian Pacific | 57⅛ | 57⅜ | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57⅜ | 210 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17¼ | 200 |
| Chicago Gas | 72⅛ | 73⅛ | 71¼ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 74¼ | 17,670 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 95¼ | 95⅞ | 94⅝ | 95⅛ | 95⅝ | 96 | 13,015 |
| Chicago & Northwestern pf | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 144 | 50 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 69⅝ | 70¾ | 69½ | 70¾ | 70⅜ | 70⅞ | 11,767 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis | 39 | 39 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38 | 38½ | 318 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis pf | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | ... | ... | 5 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 55¼ | 56¾ | 54⅞ | 56 | 55⅞ | 56 | 40,382 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf | 117¼ | 117¾ | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117 | 118¼ | 110 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pac | 60⅞ | 61¼ | 60½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61⅝ | 6,590 |
| Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | 500 |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 120 | 120 | 120¾ | 127 | 126½ | 127½ | 1,721 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 125½ | 126 | 125½ | 126 | 126 | 126½ | 807 |
| †Delaware, Lack. & Western | 150½ | 150½ | 150½ | 150½ | 153½ | 155 | 105 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 11¼ | 100 |
| Distilling & Cattle Feeding | 9⅞ | 10⅛ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | 1,670 |
| Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101 | 102 | 100 |
| General Electric | 34¼ | 34¾ | 34 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34⅞ | 1,051 |
| Illinois Central | 81⅝ | 81⅞ | 81⅝ | 81⅞ | 80½ | 81⅝ | 200 |
| Laclede Gas | 26¼ | 26¾ | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26½ | 300 |
| Laclede Gas pf | 83 | 89 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 85 | 100 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 70⅝ | 72 | 240 |
| Lake Shore | 134⅞ | 135¾ | 134½ | 135¾ | 135¾ | 136 | 1,940 |
| *Long Island Traction | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | 600 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 53 | 53⅜ | 52⅞ | 53½ | 53⅜ | 53½ | 3,125 |
| Louisville, N. A. & Chicago | 6½ | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ | 7¼ | 100 |
| Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 20 | 22 | 100 |
| Manhattan Con | 104 | 105 | 101 | 105 | 104⅞ | 105¼ | 1,615 |
| Maryland Coal pf | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 50 | 60 | 15 |
| Michigan Central | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 98 | 100 |
| Missouri Pacific | 26¾ | 26⅞ | 26⅜ | 26¾ | 26⅜ | 26⅞ | 555 |
| Morris & Essex | 162⅛ | 162½ | 162½ | 162⅛ | ... | ... | 30 |
| Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis | 65¼ | 65½ | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65 | ... | 22 |
| *National Lead Co | 37¼ | 37¼ | 36⅞ | 37 | 37¼ | 37¾ | 700 |
| *National Lead Co. pf | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84¾ | 85 | 210 |
| New-Jersey Central | 88¼ | 88¼ | 85½ | 87 | 87 | 87⅛ | 8,555 |
| New-York Central | 97¾ | 98¼ | 97½ | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ | 853 |
| N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd | 32 | 32¼ | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32⅜ | 1,104 |
| New-York, Lack. & West | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116¾ | ... | ... | 100 |
| N. Y., L. E. & W | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 99⅛ | 110 |
| New-York, Sus. & Western | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 100 |
| Northern Pacific pf | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 17½ | 122 |
| Ontario & Western | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15½ | 100 |
| Oregon S. L. & U. N | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | 50 |
| Pacific Mail | 21½ | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¾ | 200 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 12½ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 5,725 |
| Pittsburg & Western pf | 33½ | 33½ | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33½ | 200 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 200 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 31⅞ | 32½ | 31½ | 32½ | 32 | 32½ | 415 |
| St. Paul, Minn. & Man | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109 | 112 | 160 |
| Southern Pacific | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 19 | 400 |
| Southern Railway | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | 2,200 |
| Southern Railway pf | 36 | 36¼ | 36 | 36¼ | 36 | 37 | 1,142 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 16 | 335 |
| Texas Pacific | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9½ | 88 |
| Union Pacific | 11¼ | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | 11 | 11⅜ | 255 |
| United States Cordage | 8 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 8 | 8¼ | 1,305 |
| United States Cordage pf | 12 | 13½ | 12 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 2,000 |
| United States Cordage gtd | 21 | 22½ | 21 | 22½ | 22½ | 23 | 700 |
| United States Express | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42 | 45 | 48 |
| United States Rubber | 43¼ | 43¾ | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 43¾ | 880 |
| United States Rubber pf | 93¼ | 94 | 93¼ | 94 | 93¼ | 94½ | 200 |
| *United States Leather | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10 | 10¼ | 310 |
| *United States Leather pf | 63 | 63¼ | 63 | 63¼ | 63 | 63½ | 650 |
| Wabash | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6¼ | 50 |
| Wabash pf | 13⅞ | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | 250 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 86¾ | 87 | 86⅝ | 87 | 86¾ | 87½ | 2,998 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10 | 10¼ | 210 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 171,417 |

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

### Bonds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alb & S Con 6s Reg 3,000 | 118½ | Am Cot Oil 5s 2,000 | 112½ |
| Atch, Top & S Fé 4s 11,000 | 64⅛ | 45,000 | 64 |
| 2,000 | 63⅞ | 5,000 | 63⅜ |
| 5,000 | 63¾ | Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A 10,000 | 17½ |
| 15,000 | 17 | At & Pac Gtd 4s 2,000 | 44⅞ |
| 1,000 | 44⅛ | Austin & N W 1st 6,000 | 86¼ |
| 4,000 | 86½ | Beech Creek 1st 1,000 | 105 |
| Boston Un Gas Bds Trst Cts S F 5s 7,000 | 80¼ | Canada South 1st Gtd 1,000 | 109½ |
| 1,000 | 109 | 1,000 | 109¼ |
| Canada South 2d 1,000 | 106 | 10,000 | 105½ |
| Cedar F & Minn 1st 2,000 | 110 | Cen N J 1st Cons, 1902 3,000 | 121 |
| Cen N J G M 5s 9,000 | 112¾ | Registered 1,000 | 111½ |
| Cen Pac 6s, 1895 1,000 | 100¾ | Ches & Ohio Con 6s 1,000 | 106½ |
| 3,000 | 106½ | 4,000 | 106¾ |
| 3,000 | 106¼ | 3,000 | 106¾ |
| 3,000 | 107 | Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 1,000 | 75 |
| 1,000 | 74⅞ | 6,000 | 75 |
| Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 10,000 | 93⅜ | 20,000 | 93¾ |
| Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000 | 120¼ | Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 6,000 | 98⅝ |
| Chi, G L & C Co 1st 5,000 | 90⅝ | Chi & N W Cons 7s 1,000 | 143 |
| 30-Year Deb 5s 3,000 | 107½ | Chi & N P 1st Trust Receipts 3,000 | 40 |
| Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 2,000 | 101¼ | 15,000 | 101¼ |
| Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 3,000 | 91⅜ | Chi, St L & N O 1st Cons 7s 1,000c | 109 |
| Clev, C, C & St L, C, Wab & M Div 4s 2,000 | 90⅞ | Col, H V & Tol 5s 2,000 | 88 |
| Den & Rio Grande 4s 1,000 | 80 | Det, Mon & Tol 1st 1,000 | 127½ |
| Dul, South S & At 5s 13,000 | 99½ | Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s 7,000 | 91⅝ |
| Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 5,000 | 93 | Iowa Cen 1st 5s 1,000 | 85¾ |
| Kan Pac 6s, 1896 5,000 | 106¼ | L Erie & West 1st 5s 4,000 | 112½ |
| 1,000c | 113 | L Erie & West 2d 5s 2,000 | 102⅝ |
| Lehigh V of N Y 1st 3,000 | 102½ | Long Island G M 4s 1,000 | 96 |
| Louis, Evans & St L Consol 1st 5s 14,000 | 35 | Louis & N, N O & Mob 1st 3,000 | 117 |
| Met Elevated 1st 2,000 | 118⅝ | Midland of N J 1st 500 | 117 |
| Mil & N 1st, 1913, Cn 1,000 | 118 | Mil & St P 1st, Chi & Mo Riv 5s 5,000 | 105¼ |
| Chi & Pac West 5s 2,000 | 110½ | Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 1,000 | 80¾ |
| Mo, K & Tex 2d 5,000 | 46¼ | 5,000 | 46¼ |
| 3,000 | 46¼ | 5,000 | 46½ |
| 2,000 | 46¼ | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Morgan's L & T 7s 8,000b3 | 124½ | St L & S F Con 4s 5,000 | 52½ |
| 10,000 | 124½ | 5,000s20F | 53 |
| N Y Central Deb 5s, Registered 1,000 | 108¾ | 5,000s20F | 52⅞ |
| N Y, Chi & St L 4s 2,000 | 102½ | 10,000s20F | 53 |
| N Y Elevated 1st 10,000 | 107¾ | St Louis S W 1st 6,000 | 62 |
| 3,000 | 107⅞ | St Louis S W 2d Inc 5,000 | 18½ |
| N Y & Har 1st Reg 15,000 | 117½ | St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s 5,000 | 118 |
| N Y, L E & W New 2d Consol D M & Co Eng Certs 1,000 | 64 | San An & Ar Pass 4s 5,000 | 56 |
| N Y, O & W Con 5s 2,000 | 70 | South Railway 1st 5s 4,000 | 89½ |
| N Y, O & W Ref 4s 3,000 | 88¼ | 14,000 | 89 |
| 1,000 | 88 | 15,000 | 88⅞ |
| 5,000 | 88½ | 10,000 | 88⅝ |
| North Missouri 1st 10,000 | 101⅝ | 41,000 | 89 |
| Nor Pac 1st Coupl 1,000 | 113¼ | 5,000 | 89⅛ |
| Nor Pac 2d Coup 1,000 | 89 | 41,000 | 89 |
| Nor Pac 3d Coup 10,000 | 58 | Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000 | 90 |
| Nor Pac Cons 5s 1,000 | 26½ | Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000 | 23¾ |
| 1,000 | 27¼ | Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000 | 24¾ |
| Trust Receipts 2,000 | 26¼ | 1,000 | 25 |
| Nor Pac Col Tst Nts 4,000 | 77¼ | Ulster & Del 1st 5s 2,000 | 102¾ |
| Oreg Short Line 6s 1,000 | 89¼ | Union Pac 1st, 1896 5,000 | 104 |
| Pac of Mo 1st 4s 1,000 | 103¼ | Union Pac 6s, 1898 1,000 | 105½ |
| Penn Cos 4½s, Reg 10,000 | 103¼ | 10,000 | 105⅞ |
| Peo, Dec & Evans 2d 3,000 | 26 | U P Den & Gulf 1st 12,000 | 39⅜ |
| Peo & Pekin Un 2d 2,000 | 67 | 4,000 | 39¾ |
| P & R 3d Pf Inc 5,000 | 10¼ | Wabash 2d Mtg 5s 1,000 | 70⅞ |
| 20,000 | 10¼ | West Shore 4s 3,000 | 104½ |
| 5,000 | 10¼ | 2,000 | 104¼ |
| Pitts & West 1st 4s 1,000 | 82¼ | 15,000 | 104½ |
| 5,000 | 82¾ | Registered 3,000 | 104¼ |
| 2,000 | 83½ | West N Y & Penn 1st 2,000 | 103¼ |
| 5,000 | 84 | 3,000 | 103½ |
| Rio Grande West 1st 4,000 | 68 | West N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs 1,000 | 24¼ |
| St L & Iron M 5s 1,000 | 78⅞ | 2,000 | 24 |
| St L & S F 2d, Cl C 3,000 | 114 | Wis Cen Co 1st 2,000 | 51 |
| 3,000 | 114½ | | |
| St L & S F Trust 5s 10,300 | 77 | | |

Total sales ..... $831,500

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Albany & Susquehanna | 167 | ... |
| American Coal | 80 | ... |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 67 | 68¼ |
| American District Telegraph | 35 | 45 |
| Atlantic & Pacific | ⅝ | 1¼ |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 5 | 7 |
| B. & So. Illinois pf | 135 | ... |
| Boston A. L. pf | 102 | ... |
| Buffalo, R. & P | 16 | 22 |
| Buffalo, R. & P. pf | ... | 62 |
| Bur., C. R. & N | 49 | ... |
| Cedar F. & M | 4¾ | 5½ |
| Central Pacific | 13½ | 14½ |
| Central & South American Tel | 117 | ... |
| Chicago & Alton | 146 | ... |
| Chicago & Alton pf | 167½ | ... |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 50 | 52 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | 157 | ... |
| Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev | 6½ | 7½ |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 25 | 26 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron pf | 70 | 75 |
| Columbus & Hocking Coal | 4½ | 5 |
| Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf | 57½ | 62 |
| Commercial Cable | 130 | ... |
| Consolidated Coal | 30 | ... |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 33½ | 34 |
| D. M. & Ft. D | 5½ | 6½ |
| *D., S. S. & A | 3½ | 4 |
| †D., S. S. & A. pf | 8 | 11 |
| Erie Tel. & Tel | 51 | 52 |
| Evansville & Terre Haute | 40 | 42½ |
| Flint & P. M | 8½ | 14 |
| Flint & P. M. pf | ... | 45 |
| Great Northern pf | 102 | 103 |
| Green Bay & W., t. r | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| Green Bay & W. pf., t. r | 2¾ | 3 |
| Homestake | 171½ | ... |
| Iowa Central | 6 | 6½ |
| Iowa Central pf | 22 | 26 |
| Kan. & Michigan | 8¼ | 10 |
| Keokuk & D. M | ... | 4 |
| Keokuk & D. M. pf | 13 | ... |
| Lake Erie & Western | 16 | 16½ |
| Long Island | 86½ | 89 |
| L., St. L. & T | 1 | 4 |
| Mahoning Coal R | 105 | 115 |
| Mahoning Coal R. pf | 106 | ... |
| Manhattan Beach | 2¾ | 5 |
| Mexican Telegraph | 182 | 192 |
| Minn. & St. Louis, all as pd | 28 | 30 |
| Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as pd | 47 | 48 |
| Minn. Iron | ... | 40 |

### CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

#### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sug. Ref. | 88¾ | 88⅞ | 86½ | 88⅜ | 27,430 |
| Chicago Gas | 72⅝ | 73 | 71½ | 72⅞ | 7,280 |
| C., R. I. & P. | 60⅝ | 61⅜ | 60⅝ | 61⅜ | 3,580 |
| Chi., B. & Q. | 69¾ | 70⅞ | 69½ | 70⅝ | 8,140 |
| C., M. & St. P. | 55½ | 56½ | 54⅞ | 56 | 27,970 |
| Chi. & N. W. | 95⅝ | 95⅞ | 95 | 95⅝ | 2,560 |
| C. of N. J. | 87⅜ | 87⅞ | 85⅝ | 86⅞ | 12,640 |
| Consol. Gas | 127⅝ | 127⅝ | 127⅜ | 127⅜ | 10 |
| Dist. & C. F. | 9⅝ | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 1,820 |
| Gen. Elec | 34½ | 34⅝ | 34½ | 34¼ | 80 |
| Louis. & N. | 52⅞ | 53⅝ | 52¾ | 53⅝ | 610 |
| Manhattan | 104¼ | 105 | 104½ | 105 | 180 |
| Mo. Pacific | 26½ | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26⅝ | 170 |
| Nat. Lead | 37⅜ | 37⅞ | 36⅞ | 37⅝ | 350 |
| N. Y. & N. E. | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32 | 32 | 190 |
| Phil. & R. | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12¼ | 12¾ | 1,480 |
| So. Ry. pf. | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 10 |
| U. S. Cord. | 7½ | 8¼ | 7½ | 8¼ | 640 |
| U. S. Cord. pf. | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | 160 |
| West. Union. | 86½ | 87 | 86½ | 86¾ | 620 |
| Total sales | | | | | 95,900 |

#### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A., T. & S. F. 4s | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | $5,000 |
| A., T. & S. F. 2d | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 10,000 |
| Can. So. 1st | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 3,000 |
| C. & E. I. 5s | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 4,000 |
| C. & O., R. & A, 1st | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 5,000 |
| C. & O. 5s | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | $3,000 |
| C., B. & Q., cn. | 120¾ | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ | 2,000 |
| M., K. & T., 2d | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ | 7,000 |
| P., D. & E. 2d | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 4,000 |
| Rio G. W. 4s | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 3,000 |
| R., Ial. Sa. deb. | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 2,000 |
| Wabash 1st | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 7,000 |
| Wabash 2d | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ | 5,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | $60,000 |

#### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Best & B | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 100 |
| Gould & C | .52 | .52 | .52 | .52 | 100 |
| Ophir | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 100 |
| Savage, as. pd. | .65 | .65 | .65 | .65 | 200 |
| Sierra Nev. | .65 | .65 | .65 | .65 | 100 |
| Victor | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 100 |
| Total sales | | | | | 700 |

#### Wheat.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May option | 57⅜ | 58 | 57¼ | 58 | 408,000 |

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| *Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st | 95 | 100 |
| American Lithograph pf | 55 | ... |
| *American Bank Note | ... | 46½ |
| American Grocery 1st pf | 25 | 45 |
| American Typefounders | 2 | 4 |
| American Typefounders' pf | 25 | 30 |
| Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford) | 175 | 190 |
| Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894 | 106½ | ... |
| †Atlantic Trust | 200 | 215 |
| Barney Dumping Boat Co | 6½ | 10½ |
| Barney & Smith pf. stock | 93 | 95 |
| Barney & Smith Car common | 18 | 21 |
| Beckton Construction pf | 70 | 75 |
| ‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central | 94 | ... |
| Beech & Mortgage Guarantee | 115 | 118 |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 189 | ... |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st | 107 | 108½ |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d | 106 | ... |
| ‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 108 | ... |
| ‡Broadway Surface 2d | 105 | ... |
| *Brooklyn City Railroad | 167½ | 168½ |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 11 | 13 |
| *Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s) | 69 | 72½ |
| Brooklyn Gas Company | 120 | ... |
| Brooklyn Traction | 12½ | 13¾ |
| Brooklyn Traction pf | 62 | 65 |
| Boston & New-York Air Line pf | 101¾ | ... |
| ‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st | 101¾ | 102¾ |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 65 | 67½ |
| Celluloid Company stock | ... | 68½ |
| Central & South Am. Telegraph | 120 | ... |
| Central & South Am. Tel., scrip | 114¾ | 117½ |
| Central Cross-Town | 166 | ... |
| Cent. Park, North & East River | 160 | 165 |
| Central N. J. Land & Imp | 53 | ... |
| Central Trust Company | 1000 | 1025 |
| Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s | 63 | 66 |
| Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock | .. | 2½ |
| Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds | 42½ | 46 |
| Columbus Street Railway stock | 48 | 50 |
| Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds | 23 | ... |
| Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock | ... | ½ |
| Commercial Cable Co. stock | 130 | ... |
| Consol. Electric Light 1st | 87 | ... |
| †Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk | 69 | 75 |
| Continental Trust | 160 | ... |
| Cramp Shipyard stock | 91 | 93 |
| Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R | 91½ | 94½ |
| Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat | 150 | 155 |
| East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st | ... | 62 |
| *Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn | 110 | 112 |
| *Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y | 178 | 181 |
| Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. 1st | 107½ | ... |
| Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s | 94 | 98 |
| *Eighth Avenue | 285 | ... |
| Evans & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd | 45 | ... |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust | 690 | 725 |
| Fidelity & Casualty Co | 300 | ... |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av | 52 | 56 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 113 | ... |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d | 53 | 58 |
| 42d St. & Grand St. F. R. R | 323 | ... |
| Gallatin National Bank | 300 | 312 |
| Garfield National Bank | 450 | ... |
| Gold & Stock Telegraph Co | 107 | ... |
| Grand River Valley R. R. stock | 169 | 170 |
| Holland Trust stock | 40 | 41½ |
| Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s | 90 | 90½ |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com | 75 | ... |
| *Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf | 95 | 97 |
| ‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds | 105 | 106 |
| Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s | 25 | ... |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin common | 6 | 8½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf | 32 | 42 |
| Hudson River Telephone Co | 39 | ... |
| *Indianapolis Gas stock | 132 | 134 |
| Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s | 101¾ | 103 |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock | 67½ | 69½ |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s | 74 | 76 |
| Int. & G. N. 1st scrip | 100 | ... |
| International Ocean Telegraph | 105 | ... |
| Iron Steamboat | 2 | ... |
| Iron Steamboat bonds | 6 | 7 |
| †Journey & Burnham | ... | 46 |
| †Journey & Burnham pf | 90 | ... |
| Jamestown Bridge 6 p. c. bonds | 90 | 93½ |
| †Kings County Elevated | 5 | 7 |
| Knickerbocker Ice Company | 60 | 67 |
| *Knickerbocker Trust Company | 166 | 171 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 80 | 83 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 80¼ | 82 |
| Long Island Traction | 12¼ | 12½ |
| Lorillard pf | 117 | 119 |
| Mutual Gas, New-York | 153 | 157 |
| †Manhattan Trust Company | 120 | 130 |
| †Madison Square Garden stock | 6 | ... |
| Madison Square Garden 1st | 102 | ... |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | 62 | ... |
| Metropolitan Fire R. R. pf | 107 | ... |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 104 | 106 |
| Metropolitan Trust Company | 280 | 290 |
| Mex. National Construction pf | 6½ | 9½ |
| Mechanics' National Bank stock | 182 | ... |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf | 49 | 52 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. com | 10 | 15 |
| Mich. Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds | 90 | 95 |
| National Park Bank | 275 | 285½ |
| National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid) | 62 | 72

# FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

## Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

## Bankers' Cards.

**POPPER & STERN,**
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
**Bankers and Brokers,**
17 AND 19 NEW STREET.
The Manhattan Life Building.

## Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS
OF THE
**Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.**

Pursuant to the previous notice of this Committee, dated July 12, 1894, there have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York more than $3,100,000 of the above-mentioned bonds, out of an outstanding issue of $5,182,000 of said bonds, and the certificates issued by the said Trust Company therefor have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

In view of the pendency of an action begun by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to foreclose the consolidated mortgage of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, it is important that as many as possible of your bonds be deposited at the disposal of your Committee, in order that your interests may be protected in any steps which your Committee may deem it necessary to take in the premises.

The Committee hereby extend the time within which deposits of bonds may be made without penalty with the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall Street, **TO JANUARY 15, 1895,** after which date further deposits of bonds will be received only upon the payment of ten dollars per bond, in the discretion of the Committee.

New-York, December 15, 1894.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman,
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Committee.

HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street.

**OREGON SHORT LINE**
AND
**UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.**
Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral
Trust 5 % Bonds.

The hearing for the appointment of a separate receiver has been fixed for January 15th.

The time for depositing bonds without penalty has therefore been postponed to January 14th. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds immediately with the **American Loan and Trust Company, Boston,** and the **New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, New-York.**

A large number of consolidated mortgage bonds have been deposited with the committee since its last advertisement, and with the committee in Amsterdam it now represents more than a majority of the bonds afloat.

**S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,**
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston;)
**WALTER G. OAKMAN,**
(President N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.;)
**HOWLAND DAVIS,**
(Blake Bros. & Co., New-York;)
**W. S. FITZ,** Boston;
**GEO. C. LEE,**
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston;)
**BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER,** Boston;
**FRANCIS S. BANGS,**
(President The State Trust Co., N. Y.,)
COMMITTEE.

MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

## Public Securities.

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI | 4s |
| CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN | 5s |
| CITY OF ZANESVILLE, OHIO | 4½s |
| CITY OF SANDUSKY, OHIO | 5s |
| CITY OF STEUBENVILLE, OHIO | 4s |
| CITY OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON | 5s |
| CITY OF SALT LAKE, UTAH | 5s |
| COUNTY OF CLARK, INDIANA | 5s |
| COUNTY OF WOOD, OHIO | 5s |
| COUNTY OF AUGLAIZE, OHIO | 6s |
| COUNTY OF PIERCE, WASHINGTON | 6s |
| COUNTY OF SILVER BOW, MONTANA | 5s |

**Price and particulars on application.**

**FARSON, LEACH & CO.,**

**Chicago.** **New-York,**
**2 Wall Street.**

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## Financial.

# Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

Unless the stockholders who have already deposited their shares with the Committee, and given their proxies, shall withdraw the same, the proxies will be voted in favor of the present management.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

# JANUARY INVESTMENTS.

**Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chicago**
GOLD 4S, DUE 1936.

**Bridgeport Traction Co.**
1ST MTGE. GOLD 5S.

**Chicago & Eastern Illinois**
CONS. GOLD 6S.
1ST & GENERAL 5S.

**Chicago, Mil., & St. Paul**
CONS. CONV. 7S, 1905,
CONV. 7S, 1902.

**Long Dock Company**
1ST GOLD 6S.

**Rochester & Pittsburgh**
CONS'D & 1ST GOLD 6S.

**Pittsburgh & Western**
1ST GOLD 4S.

**Metropolitan Ferry Co.**
(Underlying Long Is. R. R.)
1ST MTGE. GOLD 5S.

**Long Island R. R. Co.**
1ST "FERRY" GOLD 4 1-2S.
AND
Other Choice Investment Securities
FOR SALE BY

**Redmond, Kerr & Co.,**
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK;
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

**Descriptive circular and prices furnished upon application.**

# The Cleveland & Canton R. R. Co.

1st Mortgage 5 % Bonds.

Through the efforts of this committee, the junior security holders have been forced to provide the necessary funds for the payment of the coupons maturing July 1, 1894, on the above bonds. Holders of certificates of the Mercantile Trust Company will receive the amount of their coupons, with interest, on presenting their certificates to the trust company, on or after Jan. 4, 1895. This result having been obtained, the committee does not intend to relax its efforts to compel the enforcement of the security, and bondholders, who have not already deposited their bonds, are urgently requested to do so forthwith.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR., 2 Wall St.
H. L. THORNELL, 45 Wall St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
**First Mortgage Bonds**
OF THE
**Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern R. R. Co.**

Having bought more than Five Million Dollars ($5,000,000) of the entire issue of $8,176,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern R. R. Co. at $1,134.61 for each $1,000 of bonds, with coupons due February 1, 1894, and after attached, to be delivered and paid for February 1, 1895, the Illinois Central Railroad Company gives notice that it will continue to accept written tenders of such bonds on these terms until Friday, January 18, 1895, provided such tenders specify the numbers of the bonds to be delivered.

**Illinois Central Railroad Company,**
By E. T. H. GIBSON, Treasurer.
New-York, January 2, 1895.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR
**NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S**
SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895,** after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

**J. P. MORGAN & CO.,** New-York.
**J. S. MORGAN & CO.,** London.

LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS & TEXAS RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

Holders of the above bonds who may be disposed to join in forming a Protective Committee to guard their interests, are requested to send their names, address, and number of bonds held by them to the office of the Home Insurance Company, 119 Broadway, or Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau Street, New-York.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1895.

## Dividends.

FIFTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

## Dividends.

LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Friday, the 1st day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer Books will be closed at noon on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 96 WARREN STREET.—The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on $1,000 and under, and THREE PER CENT. per annum on the excess of $1,000, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DAVID M. DEMAREST, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 21, 1894.

SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, December 21, 1894.
96th DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2, 1895, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable Jan. 5, 1895, to which date, from Dec. 31, the transfer books will be closed.

ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

The NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

## Meetings and Elections.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
80 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, of the class of 1898, will take place at the office of the company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1895, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close Jan. 12 and reopen Jan. 16, 1895.

AUG. W. KELLEY, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WM. A. MILES & Co.: Take notice that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and the regular annual election of its Directors will be held at the office of the company, at 57 Chrystie St., in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1895, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and that the transfer books will be closed for the purpose of said election at the close of business on the 31st day December, 1894, and opened on the morning of Jan. 15, 1895.

JAS. W. TAYLOR, President.

Dec. 29, 1894.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 18, 1894, until the morning of Jan. 18, 1895.

CHARLES F. NAETHING, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.—Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, Jan. 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK,
485 and 487 8th Av.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking rooms, 485 and 487 8th Av., on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 A. M.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1895.

Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY
New-York, Dec. 30, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, 8th January, 1895, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 16, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

An election for Directors of this bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East 42d St.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,
Columbus Avenue and 72d Street.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, January 21st, 1895, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New-York, Dec. 8, 1894.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near 5th Av., Depository State of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., at the banking house, 287 Greenwich Street. G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

## Auction Sales.

BY VIRTUE OF AN INSTRUMENT IN WRITing, Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1895, at 10 A. M., at No. 42 Vesey Street, stock of merchandise, consisting of wines, liquors, bitters, &c., &c.

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## Speculation Very Dull but Closing Firm.

## DECREASED VISIBLE SUPPLIES

### Wheat at the Close was Firm—Corn was Steady—Provisions Steadier —Cotton Easier—Coffee Steady.

The early business in grain was very moderate and at generally lower prices, but the later dealings showed more activity and a firmer range of values, based on the better news from the West and on the decreased supplies, as reported by Bradstreet's, with rumors of free purchases by Chicago here and at the West. Provisions followed grain, and closed steadier. Cotton was influenced by Liverpool and lost a few points, while coffee was a shade lower through local realizing.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator | 65¾@ | .. |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator | 51¾@ | .. |
| Oats, No. 2, elevator | 34¾@ | .. |
| Flour, straight Spring | $3.20 @ | $3.40 |
| Flour, straight Winter | 3.20 @ | 3.40 |
| Cotton, middling uplands | 5 11-16@ | .. |
| Wool, Ohio and Penn. X | 17 @ | 18 |
| Pork, mess | 12.75 @ | 13.25 |
| Lard, Western steam | 7.10 @ | .. |
| Beef, family | 10.00 @ | 11.50 |
| Butter, creamery, fancy | 22 @ | 25 |
| Sugar, granulated | 3 13-16@ | 4¼ |
| Cheese, State, full cream, fancy | 10¾@ | 12 |
| Coffee, Rio, No. 7 | 15¾@ | .. |
| Iron, No. 1, foundry | 11.50 @ | 13.00 |
| Iron, Scotch, Coltness | 20.00 @ | .. |
| Copper, lake | 9.85 @ | 9.90 |
| Lead | 3.05 @ | .. |

WHEAT—Contracts opened dull and without special features, with only a local trade, and cables easier, but closed firmer on shorts covering and following the West, with Chicago reported as buying freely. Bradstreet's reports a decrease of 881,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 390,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, 1,192,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease of 2,463,000 bushels in the world's visible. The close was firm at ½@½c advance. Spot was less active on export account, with prices firmer. Sales, 104,000 bushels, including, for export, 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at ⅞c under May, free on board, store; 16,000 bushels do at ⅛c over May, free on board, afloat, and 72,000 bushels do at May prices to ¼c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at May prices, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 6¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 8c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations for No. 2 red at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 61¾c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 72¼c; No. 1 Northern, store, 70⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 64¾c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 32,000 bushels....Receipts, 450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 8,845 bushels; in the Interior, 227,771 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and without features, with the close firm and unchanged to ¼c higher, following the late advance in wheat. Spot was dull and unsettled, but closed steadier. Sales, 5,000 bushels No. 3 at 49½c, elevator....Receipts, 26,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 58,645 bushels; in the Interior, 451,959 bushels....Clearances hence, 48,087 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 134,292 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were firmer with corn and on the decreased visible, but trading was light. Bradstreet's reports a decrease of 1,066,000 bushels. Spot were dull and hardly changed in price....Sales, 40,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38⅝@39c for 2,000 bushels; white, clipped, 39c; No. 3 do, 38½c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3, 34c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35¾c; track mixed, 35@36c; track white, 38@41¾c for 18,000 bushels....Receipts, 47,250 bushels; exports, 1,444 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | | @.. | 60⅝ |
| February | 30,000 | 61 @61⅝ | 61⅝ |
| March | 75,000 | 61⅝ @62 | 62 |
| May | 1,200,000 | 62 1-16@62⅝ | 62⅝ |
| June | | @.. | 62⅞ |
| July | 210,000 | 62⅜ @63⅛ | 63⅛ |
| Total | 1,605,000 | | |

CORN.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 30,000 | 51 @51⅜ | 51⅜ |
| February | 15,000 | 51 1-16@51¼ | 51¼ |
| May | 205,000 | 51 5-16@51⅝ | 51⅝ |
| Total | 250,000 | | |

OATS.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | | @.. | 34⅝ |
| February | 150,000 | 35 5-16@35½ | 35½ |
| May | 200,000 | 35⅜ @35½ | 35½ |
| No. 2 white— | | | |
| January | | @.. | 38½ |
| February | | @.. | 38⅝ |
| Total | 350,000 | | |

FLOUR—Demand was very slow and chiefly for car lots, with prices quoted as before, and export inquiry light. Sales of about 4,600 bbls....Arrivals, 10,515 bbls and 10,688 sacks; exports, 4,217 bbls and 50,326 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 109,792 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine | @ | Nominal. |
| Superfine | @ | $2.10@$2.20 |
| No. 2 | $2.10@$2.15 | 2.25@ 2.30 |
| No. 1 | 2.25@ 2.35 | 2.40@ 2.50 |
| Clears | 2.25@ 2.40 | 2.55@ 2.65 |
| Straights | 2.50@ 2.65 | 2.70@ 2.90 |
| White wheat sts | @ | 2.90@ 3.00 |
| Patents | 2.85@ 3.00 | 3.00@ 3.25 |
| Special brands | 3.10@ 3.25 | 3.25@ 3.35 |
| Kansas patents | 3.40@ 3.50 | 3.65@ 3.75 |
| Kansas straights | 2.90@ 3.00 | 3.10@ 3.25 |
| City patents | @ | 4.00@ 4.15 |
| City clears | @ | @ 3.35 |
| City No. 2 | @ | 2.45@ 2.50 |
| City supers | @ | @ 2.30 |
| City fine | @ | 2.10@ 2.15 |

SPRING.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine | $2.00@ | @ |
| Supers | Nom'l | @ |
| No. 2 | Nom'l | $2.25@ |
| No. 1 | 2.30@$2.55 | 2.40@$2.60 |
| Clears | 2.50@ 2.65 | 2.70@ 2.80 |
| Straights | 3.10@ 3.20 | 3.20@ 3.40 |
| Patents | 3.40@ 3.50 | 3.50@ 3.70 |
| Special brands | 3.60@ 3.70 | 3.80@ 3.90 |

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$2.75; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and steady. We quote: New flour at $1.75@$1.80, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 58@60c for Japanese grain; silver, 54@56c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady but dull. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3; white do, $3; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 80c; coarse meal, $1.04@$1.06 for Western and $1.06@$1.08 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Dull and nominal. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64c.

MALT—More active and firm. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@70½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Firm and quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 82½@85c; middlings, 87½@90c; Western, 80@82½c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 85c. Oilmeal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEED—There is nothing of consequence coming up in clover; the small lots taken up do not point to prices for an export business, which is still lifeless. Spot clover, 9@9¾c, in job lots, per lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

## OILS.

COTTONSEED—There has not been much done here. While the receipts are moderate of goods unsold, yet there is some accumulation upon which efforts to get bids show very light buying interest. Any export demand at present is special, and for the butter grade of yellow, at 30c. Other lots of prime yellow have been offered at 29c, and 250 bbls, in two lots, have been taken at that, with further quantities to be had and neglected. There is a better supply of off grade, but bidding it not better than 27c for red, while it is offered at 27½c; and for off grade, yellow, 27½c is bid and 28c asked. The soap trade is very quiet on those grades. Crude, in barrels, was obtained at 24c for 107 bbls, and this is the best bid, although some lots are still held at 24½c. The general market is easy on account of the slow response of buyers to the offerings, and as well from the fact that the South is offering crude in bulk more freely. Thus there were fully 28 tanks in lots offered yesterday to this market at 20c, not alone from Texas, but from near coast sections, and only 5 tanks taken up at that price, to arrive here, while 6 tanks were sold in Texas at 19c. There is a report here from the South that 20¼c had been bid for 100 tanks, and that 20 tanks only had been secured, and at 21c, the probabilities being that it was in a section having cheap freights to the West. LINSEED OIL is at steady prices on moderate demand; city quoted at 56c and State 54@55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c; LARD OIL is quiet; quoted at 55c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—Oil closed at 93, the only quotation.

## PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS opened slightly easier through the pressure from the hog supplies, with their easier prices, but through the day gained in tone and closed slightly better than on Wednesday night. Thus at the West pork sold off 2½@5c, recovering and closing at 12c advance for the day, while lard, which went off 2½@5 points, is at the close 2 points up, and ribs are at 5 points better figures. There was an improvement in the export demand at the West, but the tone was in part due to the statement of the world's supplies of lard, which show an increase of only 39,000 tcs for the month. Statements of the average weight of hogs arriving show that there is a material lighter weight as compared with the supplies of last year. This was noticed especially in the supplies through December. The Chicago stocks are 31,750 tcs lard, 105,000 bbls new pork, 75,000 bbls old pork, 27,750,000 lb short ribs. The estimated week's packing is 225,000 head, and it corresponds with the packing at this time last year. Chicago exports to-day 31,000 hogs.

LARD—Western steam was momentarily easier. The close is quite firm and well up to the prices which prevailed on the latest market of Wednesday. The receipts of hogs were not much beyond expectations, but they were large, and had to be sold at lower prices, and this early affected the prices of the product, while the better tone came about as demands quickened at the West. Here there was only a moderate demand from the lard refiners, with the exporters quiet, not alone for steam, but for refined. Cash closed at $7.10 asked; sales of 500 tcs on private terms. Neutral is quoted at $8. City steam is steady at 8¢@8½c, with 140 tcs taken at that price. Options—No sales; January closed at $7.10, nominal, and May at $7.27, nominal. Refined is taken up slowly; Continent quoted at $7.60 and South American at $7.85. Compound lard is dull; quoted at $5.50@$5.75. The West was at $6.70 bid, to $6.77 for January, closing at $6.77, and $6.90@$6.95 for May, closing at $6.95.

PORK—There was only moderate export trading, with 200 bbls mess taken up at steady prices. The West was down 2½@5c, rallying, and selling up 12c, with January closing at $11.40, while May was at $11.60@$11.72, closing at $11.72. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12.75@$13.25; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $13.50@$16.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are firm in price on moderate demands. City meats are slow, yet steady in price, with sales of small lots. City-pickled hams, 8@8¼c; do shoulders, 5c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼c; 12-lb do, 6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 8c asked for 12 lb, and 7½c asked for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c.

BACON shows at the close an advance of 5 points on short ribs, with some improvement to demand. Short ribs for January at the West closed at 5.70@5.72c, while the May option, which early was at 5.90c bid, closed at 5.95@5.97c. Short clear is dull, with 6.50c quoted for Government inspection.

BEEF—There is absence of export interest except in the way of consignments. The choice lots for shipment are not put on offer at all urgently, and general supplies are held to steady prices. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $18@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Trading continues slack, with packers holding to steady prices; $16 quoted at the West and $17 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Are at stronger prices, with increased demand. Receipts at all Western points, 85,138 head, against 61,015 head same time last year. Chicago receipts, 40,000 head; more active; best grades steady; others lower; $3.95@$4.65; left over, 9,000 head. Cincinnati receipts, 7,923 head; market 10@15c lower; $3.90@$4.40. Omaha receipts, 7,000 head; weak; 10c lower; $3.75@$4.30. Pittsburg steady; $4.30 @$4.65. Kansas City receipts, 11,000 head; weak; 5c lower; $3.75@$4.35. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.45@$4.55. Indianapolis receipts, 9,000 head; slow; $4@$4.55. Quotations here are 6¼c for heavy, 6¼c for 140 lb, 6¾c for 120 lb, and 6¼@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The week has been characterized by the takings of 450 hhds city by two soap houses at 4¾c, with $2.75 charge for packages, which practically clears up the supplies. That price is the ruling rate at the close. Country, in tierces and barrels, packages free, has been slow for the day, with more difficulty found in getting the outside recent quoted price, although there is no disposition on the part of sellers to shade it. The range is still 4¾@5¼c, with common at the inside price, prime at 5c, and kettle at 5¼c, and 50,000 lb were sold at 5@5¼c. Edible is nominal; 5¼@5¾c. Australian is still held at 5¼c, without bidding.

STEARINE—Lard Stearine—Western was offered yesterday at the bid price of Wednesday, or 8.25c, and a car lot, 25,000 lb, taken up. There is not much of a supply wanted, as the refined lard trading is dull. Oleostearine is under neglect at present, not only by the home trade, but by the West, on the dull compound lard business, and the fact that it would not pay to meet the asking price here, or 7.25c, on the part of the West, while its market is easy at 7.50c. Nothing further done in foreign. Oleo oil rules very dull, with nothing new from Rotterdam.

## COTTON.

Contracts were weak all day, and followed Liverpool in its decline of 3@4 points, with the trading only of a scalping order, and the close steady and quiet at 2@3 points' loss, although receipts were less than expected, while local longs were realizing. Spot was dull and unchanged, without sales, and deliveries of 1,200 bales on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling uplands | 5 11-16 |
| Middling Gulf | 5 15-16 |

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair | 1¼c on |
| Middling fair | ⅞c on |
| Strict good middling | ½c on |
| Good middling | 5-16c on |
| Strict low middling | 3-16c off |
| Low middling |

## COMMERCIAL---CONTINUED.

yesterday; cash corn sold ½c lower than yesterday, but closed at about steady figures.

OATS—There was firmness in oats at the opening, light receipts, 11 cars, and good withdrawals from store, 150,247 bushels, having, no doubt, a beneficial effect. The weakness of corn later was contagious, and oats fell away under that influence, but finally became steady and closed unchanged from yesterday for May. Bradstreet's reported a decrease in stocks of 1,660,000 bushels.

RYE—Cash rye was firm, but there being no demand for futures they were weak and dull. No. 2, on the regular market, was salable at 48c. Choice lots, by sample, sold at 50@50½c; No. 3, by sample, sold at 48@48½c; May was 51¼c, bid.

BARLEY was dull but firm. The demand was not so great as it was earlier in the week, but sellers were not disposed to concede anything. Receipts were 13 cars; No. 3 sold from 53¾c to 55c; No. 2 from 55c to 55½c. To arrive lots sold at 55c.

PROVISIONS—In continuation of yesterday's weakness and on the large run of hogs, with irregularity in the market at the yards, there was an easy tone to products at the opening. With only moderate business, steadiness followed, and at the end firmness was obtained from grain. The close was 7½@10c higher than yesterday for May pork, 2½c higher for May lard, and 2½@5c higher for May ribs. Domestic and foreign markets were steady. Receipts were moderate and the shipments fair. The cash market was dull and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 70 cars; corn, 300 cars; oats, 120 cars; hogs, 31,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

| Articles. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat No. 2— | | | | |
| Jan. .... | 53 | 53⅝ | 53 | 53⅛@53⅝ |
| May .... | 57¼ | 57⅞ | 57⅛@57¼ | 57⅜@57⅞ |
| July .... | 57⅞ | 58⅛@58⅝ | 57⅞ | 58⅛@58⅜ |
| Corn No. 2— | | | | |
| Jan. .... | 44⅛ | 44⅝ | 44⅛ | 44⅜@44⅝ |
| May .... | 47½ | 47⅝@47¾ | 47⅜ | 47⅝@47¾ |
| July .... | 47⅜ | 47½ | 47¼ | 47½ |
| Oats No. 2— | | | | |
| Jan. .... | 28⅜ | 28½ | 28¼ | 28⅜ |
| May .... | 31⅛@31½ | 31½ | 31⅛ | 31⅜@31½ |
| Mess pork, per bbl— | | | | |
| Jan. .... | $11.37½ | $11.40 | $11.37½ | $11.40 |
| May .... | 11.60 | 11.72½ | 11.60 | 11.72½ |
| Lard, per 100 lb— | | | | |
| Jan. .... | 6.72½ | 6.77½ | 6.77½ | 6.77½ |
| May .... | 6.90 | 6.95 | 6.90 | 6.95 |
| Short ribs, per 100 lb— | | | | |
| Jan. .... | 5.67½ | 5.72½ | 5.67½ | 5.72½ |
| May .... | 5.92½ | 5.97½ | 5.90 | 5.97½ |

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 58½@59¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 56½c, by sample; No. 2 red, 53½@53¾c. No. 2 corn, 44¾c. No. 2 oats, 26c. No. 2 rye, 48c. No. 2 barley, 55@55½c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1.39. Prime timothy seed, $5.50 nominal. Mess pork per barrel, $11.37½@$11.50. Lard, per 100 lb, $6.77½@6.80. Short ribs side, (loose), $5.70@$5.80. Dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅝@$5.72½. Short clear sides, (boxed,) 6@$6.12½. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars—Cut loaf, $5; granulated, $4; standard "A," $4 per barrel. Linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company: Raw, 54c; boiled, 57c.

| Articles. | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 5,025 | 3,847 |
| Wheat, bushels. | 44,888 | 3,434 |
| Corn, bushels. | 342,143 | 26,631 |
| Oats, bushels. | 142,110 | 136,803 |
| Rye, bushels. | 2,600 | 650 |
| Barley, bushels. | 38,100 | 13,160 |

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 24c; firsts, 21@23c; seconds, 17@19c. Eggs were steady; fresh stock, 19@20c.

### STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3.—Spring Wheat—Fair inquiry; limits firm, at 6c over New-York May for No. 1 hard new; old No. 1 Northern, 5c over; sales, 6,500 bushels No. 1 hard new, 68¾@68¾c; 7,000 bushels old No. 1 Northern, 67½@67½c; closing, No. 1 hard, 68¾c; old No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; old Chicago No. 1 Northern, 65¾c. Winter wheat in good demand, closing strong at outside prices; sales, 3 cars No. 2 red, 57@57¼c; 1 car No. 3 extra, 56c; 9 cars No. 1 white, 59@59½c, on track. Corn quiet; feeling easy at the close; No. 2 yellow, 47c; No. 3 yellow, 46¾c; No. 2 corn, 46¼@46¾c; No. 3 corn, 45½@46c, through billed; local billed, ½c under above prices. Oats steady; sales, 6 cars No. 2 white, 35¾@36c; 2 cars No. 3 white, 35½c; 6 cars No. 2 mixed, 34¼@34½c, through billed. Barley quiet and steady; selling 1@2c advance; a few sales of car loads were made at quotations for Western, and 8,000 bushels Canada at 62½c; quotations unchanged. Rye—No. 2 choice. In store, 55c asked; 54c bid. Flour quiet; easy; unchanged. Millfeed strong; unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 1,400 bushels; corn, 42,000 bushels; oats, 40,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 13,000 bushels; corn, 22,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—While the general tone of the wool market has been quiet, the sales have been 3,172,000 lb for the week, including over 1,000,000 lb of Territory and 1,000,000 lb of foreign. In fleece wool there have been very little doing, with 17@18c for Ohio XX quoted and 19c for No. 1. Michigan X sold at 15½c and No. 1 at 18c per lb. Considerable Michigan washed combing, ¼ and ⅜ blood, sold at around 20c. Fine delaine selections are nominal at 19c for Ohio and 17½@18c for Michigan. Unwashed combing in fair demand at 16@17c for ¼ and ⅜ blood. Large sales of Territory have been made at 19c, including considerable Montana at 10@11½c, with a fair second basis 22@23c; fine, 30@32c for fine mediums, and 28c for medium. Texas, California, and Oregon wools have been dull and without special change in price. There has been a very good trade in pulled wools, and sales are in the range of 17@25c per lb, as to quality. Australian wools have been selling with good freedom, but principally at comparatively low prices, from 18 to 20c per lb. Foreign carpet wools have been in good demand at unchanged and steady prices.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Flour quiet; receipts, 1,200 bbls; shipments, 5,300 bbls; patent, $2.50@$2.60; extra fancy, $2.25@$2.35; fancy, $2@$2.10; choice, $1.80@$1.90. Bran strong and unchanged. Wheat lower; receipts, 1,900 bushels; shipments, none; January, 52c; May, 54⅜@55c. Corn lower; receipts, 23,000 bushels; shipments, 2,300 bushels; January, 42½c; February, 42¾c; May, 44⅝c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 23,000 bushels. Pork—Standard mess, $11.75; on orders, $12. Lard—Prime steam, 6.60c. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs and shorts, 5.70c; clear ribs, 6.75c. Bacon—Boxed, shoulders, 6¼c; longs and clear ribs, 6¾c; shorts, 6¾@6¾c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool dull; Missouri and Illinois, medium combing, 15c; medium clothing, 14c; low and cotted, 12@13c; hard burry, 8c; Western and Northern medium, 10@12c; fine medium, 8@10c; light fine, 8@9c; heavy fine, 6@7c; Texas, medium, 10@13c; fine medium, 10c. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾-lb, 6¾c; 2-lb, 6¼c, 2¼-lb, 6½c; iron ties, 65c; hemp ties, 75c. Lead dull and weak at 2.80c; spelter dull at 3.07½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—There was a closing snap to wheat that was relished by the bulls. The advance was not heavy—¼c—but it was of good quality. May closed yesterday at 58¼@58⅜c, opened to-day at 59¼@59⅜c, and closed at 59½@59¾c, the range being very narrow. July closed yesterday at 60c, opened to-day at the same, and closed at 60¼@60¾c. Cash wheat was steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Northern sold at 59½c, the same as yesterday. Offerings were light. Receipts, 68,800 bushels; shipments, 17,000 bushels. On track—No. 1 hard, 60¾c; No. 1 Northern, 59¼c; No. 2 Northern, 57¾c. Corn—No. 3, 46¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 30@30¼c; No. 3, 29½@29¾c. Flour steady with better inquiry, at $3.20@$3.40 for prices based on $2.10@$2.30 for bakers'. Production, 14,000 bbls; shipments, 10,000 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Bran, $10.50@$10.75, bulk; $11.75@$12.50 in sacks; shorts, $12@$13.75.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—Wheat opened steady, but quiet; May opened at 57½@57⅝c and closed at 57¾c, with cash 3¼c below. In the sample market, wheat was quiet, but steady, with a moderate supply. Sample barley was steady and salable; No. 2 Minnesota, 55@56c. Corn steady and scarce; No. 3, 44c on track, 44c. Oats steady and in fair demand, with a light supply; No. 2 white, on track, 31½@31⅝c; No. 3 do, 31@31¼c. Rye scarce and nominal; No. 1, on track, 49½@50c. Provisions steadier; mess pork, $11.30 for cash and $11.60 for May. Prime steam lard, 6.75c for cash and 6.90c for May. Receipts—Flour, 9,300 bbls; wheat, 5,200 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels; barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,600 bbls; oats, 16,000 bushels; rye, 2,400 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—Flour steady; Winter patent, $2.50@$2.90; do, fancy, $2.30@$2.40; do, family, $2@$2.10; low grades, $1.70@$1.80; Spring patent, $3.30@$3.80; Spring fancy, $2.55@$2.75. Wheat—Receipts light; market steady; fair demand at previous prices. Corn—Fair demand; market quiet; No. 2 mixed, 43c; No. 2 white, 44c; yellow ear, 45½c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 2 white, 34½c. Rye steady; sales, 1 car No. 2, at 54½c. Pork dull and steady; mess, $11.50; clear mess, $12.50; clear family, $12.50. Lard quiet and steady; steam leaf and kettle, 7¼c; prime steam, 6.65@6.75c. Bacon quiet and steady; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short rib sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c. Dry-salted meats dull; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short ribs, 5¾c; loose short clear sides, 6¼c. Whisky steady; sales of distillers' finished goods, at $1.22, were 666 bbls.

PEORIA, Jan. 3.—Corn easier; new No. 2, 40¾c; new No. 3, 40¼c; new No. 4, 39¼c; receipts, 46,250 bushels. Oats steady; new No. 2 white, 30½@30¾c; No. 3 white, 29¾@30c; receipts, 26,400 bushels; shipments, 28,600 bushels. Rye dull; nominal. Whisky steady on basis of $1.22 for high wines; shipments, 505 bbls.

DULUTH, Jan. 3.—Contrary to rule, Duluth had the easy end of the string to-day, advancing ¾c to 1¼c, while Chicago and New-York were quite forward. The market was steady and moderately active all the session, picking up a little at the end. The close; No. 1 hard, cash, 61c bid; May, 63¼c; July, 64c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59½c bid; May, 62c bid; July, 63¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56¾c; No. 3, 53¼c; rejected, 50¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 61¼c; No. 1 Northern, 59¾c; receipts, 76,848 bushels; shipments, 50 bushels; inspected, 65 cars; last year, 125 cars.

### LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3.

BEEVES—Receipts, 37 cars, or 624 head; 13 cars for export alive and 24 cars for west side slaughterers; about 2 cars of rough stuff, held over yesterday, were sold at barely steady prices. Feeling weak. City-dressed native sides slow at 6¾@7½c, a few extra selectes do selling at 9¼@9½c. To-day's cable advices quote American steers at Liverpool at 10@11¼c, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-day on the Spain, 150 cattle for D. H. Sherman, 166 cattle and 151 sheep for M. Goldsmith, 2,414 sheep for various other shippers; the Boston City did not sail until to-day, and carries to Havre 201 cattle and 575 sheep for N. Morris; the Cuflc will not get off before Saturday; Eastmans Company have 1,102 sheep in the pens for shipment to London.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—2 State oxen, 1,450 lb, at $3.37½; 2 stags, 1,115 lb, at $2.50; 4 stags, 1,217 lb, at $2.25; 1 bull, 960 lb, at $2.40; 2 steers, 940 lb, at $3.25; 5 old cows at $10.50 each; 1 do for $16; 2 do for $19. S. JUDD & CO.—2 oxen, 1,390 lb, at $3; 7 old cows at $10 each; 1 do for $14. G. DILLENBACK—6 oxen, 1,493 lb, at $3.15; 2 stags, 1,000 lb, at $2.50.

CALVES—Receipts at all New-York markets, 105 head, and nearly 2 cars of Western calves were held over yesterday. Good to choice veals steady; others weak; heavy coarse Western calves not wanted, and one lot unsold. The market for dressed calves was sluggish and prices generally easier. City-dressed veals sold at 7@11½c; few extra do at 12c; country-dressed at 6¼@10c; little calves at 4@6c; dressed fed and Western do at 4@5½c.—SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—47 Western calves, 368 lb average, at $3.25 100 lb; 8 bobs at $3.50 each; 7 do for $15. S. JUDD & CO.—7 veals, 144 lb, at $7; 1 do, 130 lb, at $5; 6 barnyard calves, 280 lb, at $2.75; 23 do, 270 lb, at $2.50. HUME & MULLEN—7 barnyard calves, 338 lb, at $3; 1 veal, 154 lb, at $8; 1 do, 140 lb, at $7. G. DILLENBACK—2 veals, 115 lb, at $6.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 55½ cars, or 9,755 head; 27 cars for export alive, 11 cars for butchers direct, and 17¼ cars for the market; and, counting the 5 cars held over yesterday, there were 22½ cars on sale. Demand slack, with demand about steady, and lambs a trifle easier; 6 cars unsold; common to prime sheep sold at $2@$3.50 100 lb; ordinary to very prime lambs at $3.50@$4.62½.—SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—196 Indiana lambs, 77 lb average, at $4.62½ 100 lb; 101 Western sheep, 94 lb, at $3.25; 100 do, 89 lb, at $2.75. NEWTON & CO.—94 State sheep, 83 lb, at $2.85. M. COLLINS—190 State lambs, 79 lb, at $4.60; 512 do, 76 lb, at $4.40; 230 do, 66 lb, at $4.12½; 151 do, 66 lb, at $4; 85 State sheep, 82 lb, at $2.50; 29 do, 80 lb, at $2.50; 4 bucks, 130 lb, at $2; also sold yesterday, 15 choice wethers, 113 lb, at $4.50. HUME & MULLEN—105 State lambs, 80 lb, at $4.50; 196 do, 70 lb, at $4.18¾; 60 Pennsylvania do, 59 lb, at $3.50; 213 Western do, 67 lb, at $4; 218 do, 64 lb, at $4; 39 State sheep, 98 lb, at $3.50; 6 do, 98 lb, at $2.75; 122 Pennsylvania do, 71 lb, at $2.75. S. JUDD & CO.—178 State sheep, few lambs, 96 lb, at $3.40. L. DILLENBACK—194 State lambs, 70 lb, at $4.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—194 State lambs, 75 lb, at $4.50; 113 State lambs, 63 lb, at $3.75; 110 sheep, 90 lb, at $2.50. D. HARRINGTON—212 Western lambs, 75 lb, at $4.40; 155 Western sheep, 116 lb, at $3.

HOGS—Receipts, 6 cars, or 1,080 head, all at Fortieth Street. Market weak at $4.60@$5.10 100 lb. Country-dressed steady at 5¼@7¼c for heavy to light.—SALES—S. JUDD & CO.—35 State hogs, 118 lb average, at $5.05 100 lb; 1 do, 210 lb, at $4.60. HUME & MULLEN—6 hogs, 206 lb, at $5; 2 rough do, 280 lb, at $4.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,520 head; total for week thus far, 10,000 head; for same time last week, 5,940 head; consigned through, 1,500 head; to New-York, 1,320 head; on sale, 490 head; market opened slow and easy; closed easy, with a few unsold; good export steers, $5.10@$5.25; fat cows, $2.30@$2.75; bulls, $2.45@$3. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 10,900 head; total for week thus far, 49,550 head; for same time last week, 41,700 head; consigned through, 6,300 head; to New-York, 1,350 head; on sale, 4,500 head; market opened steady, but weakened; closed 5@10c lower, but all sold; bulk late sales at $4.65@$4.70; Yorkers, early, $4.75; later, $4.65@$4.70; pigs and light Yorkers, $4.60@$4.70; good mixed packers, $4.75@$4.80; good mediums, $4.80; good heavy, $4.80@$4.85; roughs, $3.90@$4.15; stags, $3.50@$3.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,900 head; total for week thus far, 52,900 head; for same time last week, 28,800 head; consigned through, 1,800 head; to New-York, 2,400 head; on sale, 9,200 head; market opened dull and weak for all but prime lambs; closed dull, but about all sold; Canada lambs, $4.40@$4.50; good to best native lambs, $4.10@$4.35; fair to good, $3.50@$4; Canada sheep, $3.50@$3.75; mixed sheep, $2.80@2.90; light to good fat wethers, $2.75@$3; extra export, $3.50@$3.85; export ewes, $3.25@$3.50.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,243 head; there were some fairly good butcher steers in the native department; prices steady to strong. Prices on Texas cattle steady; native steers, $3.45@$4.15; cows, $2.25@$2.50; Southern steers, $2.50@$3.85; cows, $1.75@$2.40. Hogs—Receipts, 6,638 head; market opened weak, and very little business was done until 10c decline was established, after which the market became active; the best heavy sold at $4.45; good heavy and mixed lots at $4.30@$4.40; common to fair light at $4@$4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,402 head; market active and prices generally barely steady; native mixed, $2@$2.85; Southwest mixed, $2.85; lambs, $3.40@$3.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 3.—Cattle—Receipts light; demand fair; market steady at unchanged prices; prime, $5@$5.25; good, $4.15@$4.50; butchers', $3.90@$4.15; rough fat, $2.65@$3.15; fair light steers, $3.30@$3.45; light stockers, $2.05@$3.15. Hogs—Receipts liberal; market easy and prices 15c lower; heavy Philadelphias, $4.45@$4.70; medium Philadelphias, $4.55@$4.60; best Yorkers, $4.40@$4.50; common to fair Yorkers, $4.25@$4.35; pigs, $4.25@$4.35; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply fair; demand fair; market slow at shade lower prices; extra, $3.10@$3.30; good, $2.30@$2.60; fair, $1.70@$2; yearlings, $2@$3.10; best lambs, $3.70@$4.20; common to fair lambs, $2.25@$3.40.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,500 head; market firm; common to extra steers, $3.10@$6; stockers and feeders, $2.25@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.75; calves, $3@$5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 40,000 head; market for common lots easy; choice firm; heavy, $4.25@$4.55; common to choice mixed, $4@$4.45; choice assorted, $4.30@$4.35; light, $3.90@$4.25; pigs, $2.50@$3.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,000 head; market opened steady, but closed easy, and 10c lower; inferior to choice, $1.25@$3.50; lambs, $2.50@$4.25.

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 72s 6d; prime mess firm at 80s. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, steady at 60s; do, medium, steady at 53s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 41s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 31s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 32s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 31s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 32s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 29s. Cheese—American finest white and colored dull at 51s. Tallow—Prime city, nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 18s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 3d. Resin—Common steady at 3s 9d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 35s 3d. Beef—No. 2 red Winter firm at 4s 9d; No. 2 red Spring, no stock. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 5s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, easy at 4s 5d for new; old unquoted; January steady at 4s 2d; February steady at 4s 2d; March steady at 4s 2¼d. Wheat at London—Pacific coast firm at 42 10s @43.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed easy; American middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 2 59-64@2 60-64d; January and February delivery, 2 59-64@2 60-64d; February and March delivery, 2 61-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 2 62-64@ 2 63-64d; April and May delivery, 3d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3 1-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 3 2-64@3 3-64d; July and August delivery, 3 4-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 5-64@3 6-64d; September and October delivery, 3 6-64@ 3 7-64d.

LONDON, Jan. 3—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 3d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 8s 7½d; May, 8s 11¼d. Pepper—Fair Singapore white, 37¼d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 37s 9d per quarter; December and January shipment, via Cape, 37s 9d.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Markets unchanged.

### COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Cotton weak; good middling, 5½c; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 13,855 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 12,537 bales; coastwise, 1,130 bales; sales, 7,450 bales; stock, 440,107 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 3.—Cotton quiet and easy; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4½c; net and gross receipts, 5,211 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,587 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 123,093 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 3.—Cotton firm; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4 11-16c; good ordinary, 4¾c; net and gross receipts, 7,465 bales; sales, 2,820 bales; stock, 289,481 bales.

## IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

*STILL FEW TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY BROKERS.*

### Three Up-Town Flats Bought in Under Foreclosure—Auction Offerings for To-day.

Mr. Mitchell A. C. Levy has sold to Hugh McQuade four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 100, at $45,000. Flats will be erected on the plot.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold, at $32,500, to a Mr. Charles, the six story tenement and store property at the southeast corner of Front and Roosevelt Streets, recently bought at the sale ordered by Myer Finn's estate.

Mr. John E. Roosevelt is the purchaser of the dwelling at 676 Madison Avenue recently reported sold by Charles Dortie.

Messrs. Vandewater & Cornell have sold for George F. Gantz, to S. B. Althouse, Jr., nine acres north of the railroad at Cedarhurst, L. I., at $10,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mitchell Valentine, the three five-story brick flats 47 to 51 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 495 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.11, at $83,750.

The other announced sales were adjourned.

For to-day, the following sales at auction are scheduled to take place at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 108 Monroe Street, south side, 129.5½ feet east of Pelham Street, 25.9¾ by 93 by 25.9 by 98.2½, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,750; on prior mortgage, $32,750.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Michael J. Mulqueen, referee, southeast corner of Boulevard and Ninety-fifth Street, 25.6½ by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $41,510.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 161 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 107.9 feet west of Third Avenue, 12.3 by 100.5 by 17 by 100.6, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,825; on prior mortgage, $12,500.

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, Guy Van Amringe, referee, 6 West Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 149 feet west of Central Park West, 22 by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,410; on prior mortgage, $31,000.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 112 Suffolk Street, by Joseph L. Buttenweiser of 239 East Sixtieth Street, five-story and basement brick flat, with stores; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 20 feet west of Madison Avenue, by Abraham Siegel of 1,522 Madison Avenue, two five-story brick flats; cost, $36,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 123.9 feet east of West End Avenue, by Fred P. Forster of 49 West Nineteenth Street, four-story brick flat; cost, $40,000.

Battery Park, south of Pier A, by the Mayor, &c., two-stork brick building; cost, $12,784.

Nos. 78 and 80 Walker Street, alterations to store of three-story brick building, by Henry D. Clinton; cost, $200.

West side of Prospect Avenue, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, alterations to two-story frame dwelling, by Herman Schmuck; cost, $250.

Nos. 43 and 45 White Street, alterations to store of seven-story brick building, by estate of J. C. Ayer; cost, $3,500.

### BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Frederick M. Smith has sold for Anna M. Smith, to Samuel W. Frazer, at $3,500, the two-story frame dwelling 881 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, 25 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Jefferson Avenue, south side, 240 feet east of Ralph Avenue, twelve four-story brick flats, for four families each, 20 by 55, $5,500 each; Sarah C. Minto, owner.

Sands Street, 148, 100 feet east of Bridge Street, two-story brick storage and office building, 23.4 by 93.8½; $20,000; Adams & Sons Co., owners.

Ten Eyck Street, north side, 240 feet east of Morgan Avenue, frame storage shed, 32 by 50, $400; L. Waterbury & Co., owners.

Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 103.2 feet west of Fort Hamilton Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21 by 37, $2,000; Charles Bellows, owner.

Leonard Street, 153, west side, 50 feet south of Stagg Street, four-story brick flat, for eight families, 25 by 70, $6,000; Lewis Mentrup, owner.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 3.

SCAMMEL ST, 36 and 36½; Lazarus Cohen and others to Rachel Shapiro..$34,000

WATER ST, s e corner of Market Slip, 20x80; James P. Kernochan and another, trustees, to J. Frederick Kernochan as Commissioner. 1

LUDLOW ST, n and 43; Karl M. Walach to Barnard Wolbarst.. 27,500

2D ST, 221; Elizabeth Weiss to John Ohrle and wife..... 24,750

CHARLES ST, 97 and 99, and 100 and 102 Perry St; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Michael Giblin. 1

CORLEARS ST, 27; Celine F. Tenbroeck to Mary D. Pressinger.... 1

DELANCEY ST, 308 to 312; Julia Edgar and others, executors of Daniel M. Edgar, to David Kidansky and another..... 25,000

2D AV, 14; Carl Franck and wife to Herman Mauder..... 26,755

ORCHARD ST, w s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 25x87.6; Henri Strasburger and wife to Joseph Broadman..... 28,500

CORNELIA ST, n s, 153.6 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.1x97.6; Adeline F. Detrick to Salletta M. Miller..... 1

13TH ST, 233 East; Sarah J. Barry to John Schmitt..... 16,000

13TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th St, 23x94.2; Anna Mitchell to George Ottinger and another..... 20,000

17TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Frances S. Major to James Rennick..... 37,500

30TH ST, n s, 321 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Rudolph Lagal and wife to Alfred W. Fisher..... 16,412

23D ST, n s, 146.4 ft e of 3d Av, 73.2x98.9; the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York to Cass Realty Corporation..... 82,000

3D AV, 521; Oscar Lindemann to Charles F. White..... 1

16TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 37.6x35.11x37.6x32.6; Mary Gregory and another to Thomas Whitten..... 8,000

LEXINGTON AV, 490; John G. Davis and wife to Edward H. Landon... 25,000

84TH ST, 13 West; Walter D. Starr and wife to James H. Williams..... 1

65TH ST, 158 West; Robert S. Jordan to William S. Van Rokkelen.. 28,000

84TH ST, 13 West; Anna Williams to James H. Williams and wife..... 1

42D ST, n s, between 8th and 9th Avs, map of tract of land called the Hermitage, Lot 104, (Twenty-second Ward;) Mary D. Pressinger to Salletta M. Miller..... 5,000

SAME property, Lot 581; same to Lizzie S. Stocker..... 25,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 51.2 ft s of 76th St, 51x100; Gustavus L. Lawrence and wife to Albert E. Putnam..... 30,000

73D ST, 258 West; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Walter L. McCorkle..... 35,000

75TH ST, 313 West; Emma F. Hale to Walter D. Stark..... 100

84TH ST, 13 West; James H. Williams and wife to Anna Williams.. 1

75TH ST, 7 West; John C. Umberfield and wife to Emil Calman..... 100

74TH ST, n s, 233.10 ft e of 1st Av, 20.10x75, and other property; Abraham Rothschild and wife to Isaac Kahn..... 1

62D ST, n s, 87.6 ft w of 2d Av, 17.6x50.5; Joseph B. and Clara Bloomingdale to Jessie Gatens.... 11,000

81ST ST, 310 East; Rachel Shapiro to Harris Cohen..... 21,350

59TH ST, s s, 445 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Benjamin Sire and wife to Edward G. Alsdorf..... 60,000

SAME PROPERTY; Edward G. Alsdorf to Benjamin Sire..... 1

82D ST, n s, 298 ft w of Avenue B, 29x102.2; Charles H. Nolte and wife to Mary Kues..... 1

65TH ST, n s, 258.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.5; Emma Hill to Moritz Moses and another..... 8,950

AVENUE A, w s, 27.8 ft n of 70th St, 27.8x94; Elise Lotze to Gustav Liebermann..... 23,000

78TH ST, s s, 55.10 ft w of 2d Av, 16.4x76.8; Anna E. Haas to Frances J. Schnugg..... 11,500

LEXINGTON ST, s w corner of Robbins Av, 100x25; James T. Barry and wife to John F. Welsch and another..... 2,300

FOX ST, e s, 200 ft n of Home St, 50x100; Richard W. Stevenson, trustee, to Columbam J. Kelly and another..... 10

175TH ST, s s, 95.6 ft e of Washington Av, 19.6x104.6; William R. Potts, trustee, to Thomas Morris... 3,650

FORDHAM AV, n w s, Lot 63 of map of village of Morrisania; Maria Engelholm to Joseph H. Rosen. 6,150

175TH ST, s s, 57.6 ft e of Washington Av, 19.4x104.6; William R. Potts, trustee, to Thomas Morris.. 3,650

175TH ST, s s, 76.10 ft e of Washington Av, 18.8x104.6; same to Carl E. Randrup..... 3,650

BROOKLINE ST, s s, 101.8 ft e of Marion Av, 36.8x irregular; Thomas H. McElroy and wife to Helen F. Byron..... 300

LOTS 70 and 71, map of 16 villa sites, part of Anthony estate on King's Bridge Heights, 24th Ward; Arthur T. Berutich and wife to the Bank of the Metropolis..... 1

LOT 615, map of property of Henry B. and George F. Opdkye, 24th Ward; Margaret T. Mitchell to Erastus D. Benedict..... 1

LOT 37, map of property of Hugh N. Camp, 24th Ward; Helen F. Byron to Sarah J. McElroy..... 300

100TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11 and other property; Lewis Roberts to Charles H. Lindsley..... ex property and 10

100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x201.10; same to Silvia A. Lindsley..... ex property and 10

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 98th St, 25x74; Frederick Roth and wife to Anna C. Wessell and another..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of (6th Av) Lenox Av, 150x99.11; Charles Shultz to William E. Collender..... 1

103D ST, 109 and 111 West; Paulina G. Hill to Hugo D. Rosendorf..... 1

8TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 120th St, 25.2x irregular; Marx Ottinger and others to Felix Krupp..... 100

133D ST, 142; Francis J. Schnugg and wife to Anna E. Haas..... 24,500

7TH AV, 2,195; Bernhard Mainzer and wife to John N. Koster..... 22,500

136TH ST, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 150x99.11; Sarah E. Harney to William E. Callender..... 1

134TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Rose A. Stothers and another to Elise Lotze..... 21,300

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 25 ft s of 107th St, 25.5x100; Henry Strunck and wife to Charles N. Martin..... 25,500

147TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 100x109.10; Richard W. Buckley and wife to Jacob D. Butler..... 10

132D ST, s s, 184.11 ft e of 7th Av, 19.10x99.11; John N. Koster and wife to Bernhard Mainzer..... 18,750

LEXINGTON AV, 985; George E. Kitching and wife to Louis Reiss.. 24,500

73D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Michael O'Brien and wife to Sigmund Peis..... 1

81ST ST, w corner of 4th Av, 20x102.2; Sophie Rothschild to Henry Rothschild..... 1

82D ST, 534; Charles H. Nolte and wife to Mary Kues..... 1

3D AV, s e corner of 75th St, 94.7x102.2; Thomas McManus and wife to Leopold B. Rosenberg..... 160,000

75TH ST, s s, 125.6 ft w of Madison Av, 25.2x102.2; Louis Linder to Bertha Smith..... 65,000

74TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Isaac Kahn and wife to Abraham Rothschild, ex property and..... 1

3D AV, 1,402; Joseph C. Wolff, referee, to George J. Baab..... 25,300

88TH ST, s s, 169.8 ft w of 3d Av, 17.7x100.8; Catharine E. Fitzpatrick to Terence Curry..... 1

93D ST, n s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 60x100.8; Dennis McMahon and others to George Ehret..... 33,000

100TH ST, 170 East; Katherine E. Reagan to Michael Sheridan..... 17,000

2D AV, e s, 2,454; Rachel L. Epstein to Conrad Waldeck..... 35,000

PARK AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x90; Thomas Dooner to Emma Neugass..... 1

114TH ST, 26 West; Edward Franke to Josephine Franke..... 18,000

2D AV, 1,891 and 1,893; Conrad Walbeck and wife to Rachel L. Epstein..... 